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# PLACER TIMES AND TRANSCRIPT.

Prepared expressly for circulation in the Mines, Oregon, Atlantic States, Europe, and the Sandwich Islands, on the departure of each U. S. Mail Steamer.

BY G. K. FITCH & CO. SAN FRANCISCO, SEPTEMBER 15, 1852. VOL. IV, WHOLE No. 770.


### Whig Charges—Their Injustice.

"What the Democratic Congress has done for California, we know; what it has omitted to do, we feel."

This paragraph we take from the *San Francisco Whig* of Thursday. It is a portion of an article the object of which seems to be to persuade the people that they should place no confidence in the Democratic party, inasmuch as a Democratic Congress has done nothing for the State.

Now, this is probably as good an objection to the election of Democratic Congressmen as can be urged by our neighbors, but we would seriously ask the people of California, if it be a good one? if really a Democratic Congress has been unmindful of its duties to the State?

We apprehend when the subject comes to be carefully examined, that it will be seen that California suffers from the neglect of a Whig President—that really the State has cause to complain of the mismanagement of Whig officers.

A Democratic Congress, nearly two years ago, appropriated money for the construction of a Custom House at San Francisco; for the erection of a Light House at San Francisco and for a Dry Dock, yet we should like to know if the Democratic party is to be held responsible because these works have not been completed? Is it just to impute to Congress the neglect which is chargeable to a Whig President and his appointees?

We find upon reference to Whig authority, that Congress made appropriations for California two sessions ago, as follows: For Indian agencies, and holding treaties: for incidental expenses of the Post Office Department; for settling Land Claims; for Land Surveys; for a Dry Dock; for a Custom House in San Francisco; for a Light House in San Francisco, and for Coast Surveys.

At the last session, Congress made further appropriations for erecting Light Houses, for Dry Docks, for Indian treaties, for a Custom House, for Coast Surveys, and for the erection of a Marine Hospital.

During the present session, Congress has appropriated money for the establishment of a Mint, for the survey of the public lands, and for various other purposes which we will not now enumerate; besides there are bills of importance now pending, which may yet be passed, which will greatly benefit the State.

Although money was appropriated for a Custom House, Dry Dock and Light House, wo years ago, where are these important works? How soon will they be completed or even commenced, with a continuance of the Whig Executive in power? Where is the Marine Hospital for which Congress made provisions more than a year ago? Will it be necessary for a few more agents to travel to and fro between Washington and San Francisco under heavy pay, before any thing can be done towards the erection of a work which is so much needed?

The President, in one instance, however, cannot be charged with neglect. He has seen that our Indian affairs were placed in the hands of active agents---men who in a little more than one year, have expended nearly a million dollars over and above the appropriations by Congress---men who have gone industriously to work carving out of the public domain---out of the gold bearing lands, immense estates. These Commissioners, whether by the orders of the President or not, have employed men to peddle beef to the Indians, thereby greatly benefitting cattle raisers generally throughout California.

Again, it was said something over one year ago, that an agent, (Mr. Bartal,) had been appointed to overhaul the accounts of the San Francisco Custom House---that rumors of defalcations existed while Col. Collier was Collector. We should like to know what this agent has done? Is he delaying his report so that another election may take place before the public see the iniquities which it is urged have been practiced by officials.

Truly, we can scarcely call to mind any thing which President Filmore or his appointees have done for California, which has proved in the least beneficial. He has sent men to the State to fill our offices---to draw pay while they have done litterly nothing.

FROM THE PLAINS.—The *State Journal* informs us that Gen. Rains arrived at Sacramento on Saturday, with the mules belonging to the relief train. He was five days making the trip. The General states there is some sickness among the emigrants.

It is his opinion that the immigration is not more than half in; all accounts represent great numbers of women and children behind. The agents of the relief train have used every exertion to aid the destitute. Water is conveyed regularly from Truckee and Carson stations out on the desert, by which great suffering is avoided. The train will return with provisions in a few days.

WEALTH OF COLUSA.—The *Shasta Courier* says there are but four hundred tax paying citizens in Colusa county, and yet the taxable property amounts to a million dollars. According to this, the citizens of that county are worth on an average, $2,500 each. Thats the place for poor people.

In Placerville on Thursday last, the thermometer stood at 105 in the shade, during a period of four hours.

LATER FROM AUSTRALIA.—By the Corsair 127 days from Sydney we receive dates to the 20th May, five days later than has yet been published.

The news is of little importance. The rainy season is at its heighth in the Australian mines. Large quantities of gold are being taken out, and business is brisk. We see flour quoted at £6 to £7 per bag; oats 20s; pressed hay 45s. Gold was bringing £2 16s at the diggings, and board and lodging is stated at £1 5s per week.

The escort from West Alexander brought down on the 3d April, 19,726 ozs.; and on the 7th May 23,914 ozs.

By the barque Senator, from Sydney for London, various shipments of gold were made amounting in all to $145,000.

By a late report it appears that $40,997.85 has been paid towards building the South Fork Canal, since the permanent organization of the Company.

### Gen. Scott and the National Era.

We have heretofore adverted to the connection existing between General Scott Seward, Greeley and Weed, and have expressed the opinion that Southern Whigs could not consistently support the Whig candidate for the Presidency. We have urged that General Scott was forced upon the Whig Convention, by the machinations of the "higher law" association, and that it would be emphatically a triumph of Northern fanatics over Southern institutions, in the event of his election.—It would be a triumph of demagogueism, by pandering to Abolition prejudices, over the best men in the country—over Unionists both North and South.

We adverted to the fact, that for months preceding the meeting of the National Convention, Seward and his followers had put forth the most extraordinary efforts to procure the nomination of Gen. Scott, but up to the reception of the news by the *Oregon*, we did not suppose there would be such unanimity of feeling amongst Abolitionists—we did not imagine that those men who for years have urged forward the incendiary movements which have so deeply agitated the country would favor his election, but it seems even these are satisfied that General Scott will answer their purposes.

In order to show where the Abolitionists of the North stand, we will give one or two extracts from the *National Era*, an Ablition newspaper, published at Washington City.

In relation to the Free Soil Convention at Pittsburgh, the *Era* says:

"We refer, of course, to John P. Hale and S. P. Chase, as the prominent men before the Convention as candidates for the Presidency. And it is our opinion that Mr. Hale should be the nominee. Because Mr. Hale, as well as Mr. Chase, is a Democrat. Hence he would not carry *Whig* Free Soil votes, but make the heaviest draw possible from the Democracy."

Again, the *Era* says:

"As the nomination is by common consent to be given to one who sustained the independent Democratic movement of 1848, it would seem right that the nomination for the Vice Presidency, should be given to one who had more recently united with the (Democratic) organization. If the nomination is to be given to a citizen of a free state, Judge Spalding is certainly a very proper person to receive it. Because he is a talented and popular Democrat of Ohio where the Presidential battle will be fought Ohio, is really the battle-field, and hence Judge Spalding would draw more votes from the Democratic ranks."

Such is the language of the leading Abolition paper in the United States—a journal which is usually cautious in all its movements. Here it is openly avowed, that the object is to draw votes from the Democratic party in order to elect General Scott.

Such paragraphs as these should open the eyes of every well meaning man in the country, and induce persons who do not desire to encourage sectional controversies, to discountenance them.

We have said heretofore, that General Scott could not be elected to the Presidency of the United States, without creating a state of things which will seriously endanger the peace of the country—that he cannot be elected, without adding new fuel to the flame which has already been kindled, for it will prove conclusively that the easiest way to reach the Presidency, is to favor abolitionism. It will hereafter be understood, that a desire to uphold the compromises, will avail nothing—that to have advocated the rights of the Southern States, will be equivalent to the political death of the politician.

Such a feeling as this will be most injurious to the future quiet of the country. It will tend directly to place in power, men of the most unbounded prejudices—men who will be ready to set aside the Constitution of the country, if need be, to accomplish their unholy purposes.

If the South at the present time should falter, and by any contingency, elect General Scott, it will be the signal for a new order of things—it will encourage a spirit of aggression, of which no one can see the end.

The present contest, in our opinion, is o far more importance than any which has preceded it—it is entirely above that of party. Southern men cannot safely assist in the election of General Scott to the Presidency, for by so doing they will aid in destroying themselves. Neither can Union men assist in the election of General Scott without directly encouraging sectional excitements, which have heretofore been most fruitful for evil.

We do not however, fear the election of General Scott, for indeed the signs of the times are now against him; but we desire to see such a rebuke administered, as will effectually put an end to this pandering to sectional prejudices. We desire to see the people, by an overwhelming vote, say that they will no longer support men for office, who even encourage an excitement which promises so much of evil.

INSANE ASYLUM.---This institution, under the management of WM. T. RILEY, Esq., and the medical department under the supervision of Dr. J. W. VAN ZANDT, is proving itself the means of alleviating the sufferings of this class of unfortunates. The number cured and discharged from the Asylum, is an average of one-half, or more, of all received; which, considering the lack of knowledge of their previous history, and the probable inciting cause of insanity, render their treatment more difficult. The close care and attention which they receive from our city physician, and the success he has met with in effecting cures of most difficult cases, entitle him to the confidence of the public as a practical hospital physician. The "labor of love," the reclamation and restoration of "the mind diseased," is an arduous duty, but one which must bring to him the gratifying reward of the philanthropist.

GERRIT SMITH ROBBED.---Gerrit Smith, after advancing $10,000 for the bail ($19,000 in all,) of Chaplin, in Maryland, and $2,000 of the $6,000, for his bail in Washington, sets it down as a clear case of robbery on the part of the abolitionists, who have failed to ndemnify his advances.

### European Intelligence.

The last dates from Europe are to the 24th July; the news is of but little importance, but will be found interesting.

ENGLAND.—The Parliamentary elections are almost over, and, the new House of Commons stands thus:—

| | |
|---|---|
| For the ministry. | 325 |
| Opposition. | 272 |
| Majority for the ministry. | 53 |

In the above are included as ministerialists, 40 liberal conservatives—and there are between 30 and 40 places yet to be heard from:

The above small majority is barely sufficient, under the most favorable circumstances, to carry on the business of the House.

At a great American and English yacht race at Cowes, the America was distanced two minutes and three seconds, by a yacht named the Arrow.

FRANCE.—Louis Napoleon was on a grand tour, accompanied on his route with imperial magnificence. It is rumored that he is arranging a union with the grand daughter of the Duchess of Baden.

Petitions for the establishment of the empire are being got upon in several places, under the patronage of the local authorities.

*Correspondence of the Times and Transcript.*

### Death of Judge Root.

STOCKTON, Saturday, Sept. 4, '52.

*Messrs. Editors:*—Judge Root, of San Joaquin, died very suddenly at his residence at Stockton, yesterday.

He was a *lawyer*, distinguished for his application, his talent and his probity—a *Judge* in whose ability and integrity the most unbounded confidence was placed by the whole community—A MAN whose character was marked by every virtue which adorns humanity—a FRIEND whose society, candor, patience, devotion and zeal placed him among the few worthy to bear so noble a title. His loss will be irreparable to the immediate circle of his friends, and will be sincerely felt by ever citizen of San Joaquin.

THOS. B. VAN BUREN.

THE MURDER CASE.—In the Recorder's Court on Saturday morning, the Mexican woman Dolores Martinez, charged with the murder of Sevolle Olla, was brought up for a final hearing. Nothing new, however, was elicited, and she was fully committed to await he action of a higher tribunal.

### Latest Intelligence from the Southern Pacific.

From the Panama *Star* of August 19th, we receive intelligence from Valparaiso to the 30th July, and from Peru to the 10th August, being fifteen days later than former dates.

The advices from Valparaiso represent a healthy state of business and unusual activity in shipping to California. There were fine opportunities for first class American and English vessels to obtain heavy freights and any desirable number of passengers. No late arrivals of American ships had taken place, except the Harriet Ewing, 97 days from Boston. The steamer Brother Jonathan was daily expected. English coals were very scarce and commanded $22 per ton.

The barques Martha and Amelia were to leave Valparaiso on the 1st August, with about 220 Chilean passengers for California, despatched by F. A. Richardson & Co.

PRICES CURRENT OF CHILE PRODUCE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beans in 100 lb sacks at..... | $4 75 to $5 00 | pr fanega. |
| do in 50 do ..... | 5 00 to 5 25 | " |
| Barley at..... | 2 00 | " |
| Corn (maize) at..... | 2 75 | " |
| Wheat..... | 10 00 to 11 75 | " |
| Flour, 1st quality, in 200 lb bags, | 7 25 | |
| do do in 100 lb bags, | 7 50 | |
| do do in 50 lb bags, | 7 70 | |
| Dry Chile Peach Cheeses at..... | 10 c per lb | |
| Walnuts at..... | 5 c per lb | |

Since the arrival of the present mail, there is demand for 5,000 fanegas Barley, purchasers offering $2 per fanega, at 9 month's credit.

Beans, bargos, suited for the California market, are very scarce and in great demand.

Flour, of the 1st quality, is in demand.

FROM PERU.—It was reported that the Peruvian Government were making preparations to invade Ecuador, but it is difficult to tell what confidence can be placed in the rumor. The Brisish steamer Lima, took this intelligence to Panama, conveyed 450 Peruvian toops from Callao to Payta, for the purpose, it was presumed, of protecting the ships belonging to the Florean expedition, then in that part. It was also reported that the Peruvian Government was in treaty to buy two of the British Navigation Company's steamers, and was considering the subject of raising a force of ten thousand men to invade Ecuador.

Although the facts of these reports are yet uncertain, there is every probability that some thing of the sort was in agitation. Flores was in Peru with part of his army.

By private advices from Guayaquil, dated 28th July, every thing was quiet, and business was again assuming a healthy appearance. All the Flores excitement was over and the people appeared to have no thoughts of a second invasion.

The steamer Northern Light, on her way to California around the Horn, had not arrived at Panama, although long over due.

THE ROBBERY ON THE ISTHMUS.—We find n an exchange paper the following account of the robbery of Messrs. F. Soule, D. M. Chuncey, G. W. Shaw, Major Sibley, and Lieut. Gov. Pardy, while crossing the Isthmus. They had sent their baggage on ahead, which was duly received at Cruces, and stored in one of the bamboo houses.

The house was entered during the night, and all their baggage taken some distance to an open lot, and there broken open and rifled of their entire contents, even to letters, securities, &c. Gov. Purdy and Major Sibley had a quantity of valuable specimens of gold, silver, and copper, which were taken with the rest. The baggage was in one of Messrs. Taber & Perkins's store-houses when it was stolen.

LITHOGRAPH.—Downieville, or the "Hole in the Ground," as it is not inappropriately called, is a place of considerable importance for its mineral wealth, and also commands unusual interest for its romantic position at the extreme head of "mule navigation," in California. A year ago we published an engraving of the place as it then appeared, which was re-engraved in New York and Boston, and published in some of the principal illustrated journals of the world. Since then, Downieville has been burned down and rebuilt, and now calls for another picture. The opportunity has been improved by Messrs. S. W. Langdon & Bro., who have published a beautiful lithographic picture of he place.

CHOLERA IN THE MINES.—Twelve men have died of cholera, as is stated in the Marysville Herald, at Burton's Bar, on the American River. Their names were not given.

Thirty-three thousand dollars have been subscribed at Welt's Ranch towards the Sacramento Valley Railroad.

The news from the interior last night is mostly unimportant. All of interest will be found in our columns. Gregory was in ahead with the papers, and we tender to him our sincere thanks.

### Senator Gwin and California Land Claims

We give below a letter taken from the New York *Herald*, bearing date Washington City, August 3d, 1852.

Whenever the speech of Senator Gwin comes to hand, we shall give it to our readers entire, but in the meantime the letter contained in the *Herald* is all that we have seen from any source concerning the debate in the Senate on the 2d August.

"There was a discussion in the Senate, yesterday, between the two Senators from California----Messrs Gwin and Weller----on a subject that will occupy a large space in the future legislation of Congress and probably on the fate of public men in California and other portions of the Union. This question is, the contest that is just commencing in California between the settlers and large land claimants in that State. Mr. Gwin, some months since, introduced a bill giving a very small fraction of land to the actual settlers, on these land claims, who settled before the passage of the law for their examination, and who have remained upon the settlements and cultivated the land, giving the land claimant the same quantity of unoccupied land in other portions of the State. This was giving the settlers some of the benefits af the donation bill he had introduced---giving each settler on the public land one hundred and sixty acres.

When the knowledge of this bill reached California, it was ferociously attacked by the land claimants and the newspapers in their interest, and all sorts of abuse heaped upon Mr. Gwin for introducing it. He was called a robber, and other choice eithets were heaped upon him. There attacks have called out the Senator in his defence, and were the occasion of his speech yesterday. It was listened to with great attention in the Senate, for Mr. Gwin has a commanding influence in that body in all measures connected with the State he represents. He evidently had considered his subject well and took his position deliberately. Although he spoke to the bill under consideration, which I have stated above, yet there was no mistaking the contest he had determined to enter into with the holders of large incomplete land claims in California, when they come in contact with actual settlers and cultivators of the soil. He referred to the pre-emption bill that he had passed through the Senate, and which would undoubtedly become a law, giving the right of pre-emption to every settler on the public domain in California, whether surveyed or unsurveyed—to the one hundred and sixty acres he occupied and cultivated, or may hereafter occupy and cultivate. This, he contended, gave every settler a right of property to the soil he occupied and cultivated, if the title to that soil was in the United States. He then proceeded to examine these large land claims, and showed, from numerous decisions to which he referred, but did not read, that the title in fee of all the land covered by inchoate and incomplete claims in California, was in the United States and therefore the granting pre-emption to any portion of the public domain in that State, (although until a case *was* decided under the law of 1851, the lands thus covered were reserved from pre-emptions,) conveyed a title to the settlers which they could maintain in the courts of the country. If his law is right, which he did not read, but will publish with his speech, his conclusions are irresistable; and if the pre-emption law passes the House of Representatives, as it passed the Senate, every settler in California is protected by it against a writ of ejectment in the land he occupies; for it is not contended that the great mass of land claims there are perfect titles. Mr. Gwin, as he progressed in his argument, showed great confidence in his position, and denounced the speculators in the great land claims in unmeasured terms. He treated the attacks upon him with great scorn, and well he might, if he is backed by the settlers in his State. He produced some curious and startling statistics in regard to the Mexican population of California, and contended that it was incredible to suppose that such vast quantities of land would have been granted to so few people. He was replied to by Mr. Weller, in a short speech, who took ground for the large claims and contended that they should be confirmed, even if incomplete, to the full extent of land called for, provided the claims were honest in their conception. He announced the subject cautiously, with the skill of an experienced tactician, and referred to his course while in Congress from Ohio, to show he was the friend of the settlers; but contended that the government was bound to confirm the incomplete grants in California. He expressed his regret, that he was compelled to differ with his colleagues, whose assiduity in advancing the interests of their common constituents he acknowledged.

Mr. Gwin replied, briefly restated his position, and expressed his readiness to meet his colleague when he should give his views in full to the Senate. He said the legal rights of land claimants in California were protected by treaty; that incomplete claims only could be acted on by the Board of Commissioners, and the political power of this government could confirm the equities of such claims in whole or in part----that the settlers had equities that could and would be protected by the government. The subject passed over, but will no doubt come up again. In the meantime, members of Congress are flooded with attacks on Senator Gwin and his bill and letters from the settlers, claiming the protection of the government, against these claims. The most atrocious frauds are charged upon them, and a determination expressed to resist them to the utmost. I have been reminded in this warfare of the warnings given in the *Herald*, about two years ago, of the charges of fraud against these claims and the necessity of Congress proceeding with great caution in legislating about land matters in California, I am struck with the wisdom of the precaution.

MEXICO.—The Mexican government has recently received a collective note from the Ministers of Spain, England, France, and the United States, asking satisfaction, first, for the imprisonment of their Agents at Mazatlan; secondly, for the violation of the correspondence of the English Consul at Acapulco; the third, for an infraction of the Diplomatic Convention; and fourth, for the arrest and imprisonment of the American Consul at Acapulco.

ROBBED ON THE ISTHMUS.—We regret to learn that Messrs. F. Soule, G. W. Shaw, D. M. Chauncey, Lieut. Gov. Purdy and Mayor Sibley had their trunks broken open at Cruces, while crossing the Isthmus, and robbed of their valuables. In this connection we would state that the Hon. F. Soule is expected back to California in a few weeks

ON THE ISTHMUS.—The *Panama Herald* of Aug. 17th, speaks of the great tragedian Mr. Stark as having arrived on the Isthmus on his road to the States. Mr. F. W. Rice late Consul to Acapulco was on the Isthmus also with his lady and child. They are on a visit at his father-in-laws.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH ON THE ISTHMUS.—The government ot the province of Panama have given a company the exclusive right to run a Telegraph across the Isthmus from Panama to Aspinwall. The wires are to be enclosed in gutta percha and laid under ground.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company intend to remove their principal office from Callao to Panama.

AUSTRALIA.---It is said on good authority that Australia is an excellent vine growing country.

VALPARAISO.—There are two efficient Fire Companies at Valparaiso. Their engines were imported from the United States.

We understand that J. J. Ames, Esq., of the San Diego *Herald*, intend starting another paper in the South---either at Monterey or Santa Barbara according to the inducements held out to him.

An advertisement for proposals to build the Stockton State Hospital and Insane Asylum, is published in the Stockton Journal,

SAILOR'S CLAIM.—Eight men took out $9,700 from this claim in four days last week.

### Supplemental Land Bill—Prospects Ahead.

We publish elsewhere to-day, an important letter from Senator Gwin, which we doubt not will be read with interest by all classes of our citizens. It relates to the supplemental land bill which was introduced by Senator Gwin, and which has since been heartily condemned by a large number of our citizens—particularly those interested in its provisions.

On the third of June, and after we supposed every thing possible had been urged against the bill, we published the following article in the *Times and Transcript*:

SENATOR GWIN'S LAND BILL.

"Several San Francisco papers, as might have been anticipated, have denounced, in no very measured terms, the land bill of Senator Gwin. These journals seem not to have seen the propriety of legislating for the people—for the men who have made our lands valuable by their labor.

It is very proper, in their estimation, to pass such laws as will give to claimants under Mexican and Spanish grants, immense tracts of country; but a law which will give the laboring man eighty or one hundred and sixty acres, is denounced as being most outrageous.

We have neither the leisure nor inclination to day, to examine Senator Gwin's bill in detail but so far as it concerns the protection of settlers claims, it seems but justice, if laws be made for the protection of the interests of any portion of the people of California, that the farmer should come in for his share.

When Senator Gwin first reported a bill adjudicating private land claims, it was well enough. It was believed by the very men who now complain because a proposition is made to protect the man of small means, that some legislation was due claimants. Congress, in their opinion, was bound to pass laws, which would in effect donate leagues of land for imaginary rights held by men who hunted wild cattle upon the plains, previous to the acquisition of the country by the United States. Not one in ten of the claims which have been set up, and with the probability of being ultimately sustained by the Commissioners, was worth a straw; but by the law quieting land titles, these were placed upon such a footing, as to leave a probability of confirmation. But now, when it is proposed, although as we have said before, nine-tenths of these claims are but a gratuity upon the part of the United States, it is deemed a flagrant wrong to protect the settler upon the small tract of land which his labor has made valuable. Such is human nature in California. The speculator receives a gratuity of leagues of land from the General Government, complains because his neighbor receives eighty acres, if that eighty acres infringes upon what his avarice had marked out as a gratuity to himself.

Senator Gwin's bill, so far as it protects the settler is just, but it does not go far enough. It should have protected every settler, even up to the present time.

Our neighbors below seem to believe it to be for their interests, to advocate the rights of the few, in contradistinction to those of the many. They do not act as if the man who settles upon eighty, or one hundred and sixty acres of land, has any rights, or indeed should be treated with the consideration due an American citizen.

When will the people discard those journals which discard them? Not, we fear, until they have lost every thing."

Since the publication of the foregoing article, we have paid considerable attention to the consideration of land titles in California, and are more than ever convinced, that another law will have to be passed by Congress; and we are strongly inclined to believe, that there should be some discrimination made between the different claims. For instance, those Mexican or Spanish grants, the provisions of which have all been fully complied with, should be placed by themselves, and confirmed to the claimants. But the others—such as are imperfect, and require legislation, should be subject to a law like that introduced by Senator Gwin.

Where it requires actual legislation—where Congress must pass a law in order to perfect a Spanish or Mexican claim, the settler should never be removed. A law should be passed which would provide for him in preference to all others. By the Act "to ascertain and settle private land claims in California," approved March 3d, 1851, imperfect claims were placed upon the same footing as those which were really good, and would have held under the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo. This was wrong, inasmuch as it provided for the removal of thousands of settlers who had claims upon the General Government. It was virtually donating immense tracts of land to speculators, while the settler—the small farmer, was driven from the home made valuable by his own hands, to give place to others.

Again, it will be incumbent upon Congress to pass some law in relation to the mines. It will be actually necessary that the confirmation of claims which are imperfect, so far as they are applicable to gold bearing lands, be stopped, or the whole country will be in a blaze of excitement. The Commissioners cannot by their decisions, drive thousands of miners from their claims, without the most serious consequences ensuing.

There is nothing under the recent decisions of the United States Land Commissioners, to hinder the confirmation of every claim in the State, no matter how imperfect those claims may be; but, upon the contrary, the rule laid down will bind the Commissioners to award to the claimants all land—mineral as well as agricultural. It will give millions of acres of the richest gold bearing lands in California, if we understand the subject correctly, to private individuals. It will drive thousands of miners from their claims.

The land question is now assuming an importance in California which it never had before. It is going home to miners in earnest, and they will soon be forced to determine what shall be done. If it be said, let the law remain as it stands, we shall be content, knowing that we have done our duty as public journalists.

We have been informed that in one instance, by the decisions of the Commissioners already, a large tract of gold bearing land has been awarded to a private individual. Other claims are still pending which must be confirmed unless the law be amended. It is as the United States law agent supposes, so sure a thing that every claim in the State will be confirmed, that he has thought it advisable to refuse the publication of his arguments made before the Commisioners, under the plea that it may excite the people to open opposition to these decisions.

We are perfectly aware, that we have ventured upon forbidden ground in this article—that in pointing out the actual condition of things at the present moment in California, we shall be censured, yes, denounced. Yet we are willing to meet the issue—we are willing to put forth one effort for the enactment of a law which will save the mines—continue them in the hands of the people.

### The Northeastern Fishery Difficulty.

The leading topic of interest before the public of the United States, at our latest dates, was the difficulties in relation to the Northeastern fisheries. Although of recent importance, they are by no means of recent origin. Misunderstandings have heretofore arisen on the subject, between the English and Americans. Our fishing vessels have heretofore been seized by the colonists. Diplomatic correspondence on the subject has heretofore taken place. But the matter has never been settled; and now, under the new Derby administration, affairs are coming to a head. On the face of it, this misunderstanding about a few codfishers seems a petty affair to shake the public mind of the two great nations of the earth as it has. But, aside from that jealousy which properly exists on the part of a great people that its rights may be respected, even to their nicest shades, the difficulty itself assumes a commanding importance when the facts of the case are known. It is to be remembered that three thousand vessels annually go forth from the harbors of Massachusetts and Maine, and shape their course for the Banks of Newfoundland and vicinity. Thirty thousand men are engaged in the business, and a capital of over twelve millions of dollars is at stake. We purpose to lay before our readers, in brief, a history of the difficulties and their present state.

Years ago, quarrels arose between the Colonial and American fishermen who were accustomed to pursue their occupation at the mouth of the St. Lawrence and vicinity. The colonists deemed it British ground, and claimed that the Americans had no right there; the Americans, on the other hand, held that it was the sea, and therefore open to the enterprise and thrift of all nations. This is the cause of the difficulty reduced to a line. But to such a pass did affairs reach at one time, that the whole subject was deemed of sufficient importance to be made the topic of an article in the treaty entered into between the two countries in 1818.

The article we allude is as follows:

Article 1st. The first portion of the article defines certain coasts where the Americans can catch, dry, and cure fish. But the paragraph which has given rise to the present state of things, is as follows:

"And the United States hereby renounce forever any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry, or cure fish, on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, not included within the abovementioned limits: provided, however, that the American fishermen shall be permitted to enter such bays or harbors, for the purpose of shelter and repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood, and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever. But they shall be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying, or curing fish therein, or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges hereby reserved to them."

The English colonists promptly put one construction upon the treaty, and the American fisherman another; each backed up by their respective governments. The former attached a wide definition to the term "Bay," deeming it to mean any bend in the land, large or small; for instance, they claimed that no American fisherman could approach, except in case of distress, within three miles of a line drawn across the entrance of that arm of the sea called the Bay of Fundy; while the Americans held that under the treaty they could enter this part of the ocean, provided they did not approach within three miles of its coasts, or of the entrance of any of its bays or harbors. Matters remained in this condition for several years, hard feeling and jealousy of course arising on both sides, until at last, in 1843 or 1844, the colonists captured the fishing schooners Washington and Argus, and took them into one of their ports for infringement of the treaty. This outrage led to a diplomatic correspondence between the Hon. Edward Everett, then Minister Plenipotentiary to H. B. Majesty's Court, and Lord Aberdeen, English Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

On the 10th March, 1845, Aberdeen, after consultatiou with Her Majesty's Government, answered Mr. Everett's note, stating that, while her Majesty claimed it as her right, under a fair construction of the treaty, to exclude American fishermen from the Bay of Fundy, and other large arms of the sea, yet at the same time, desirous of acting liberally owards the U. S. Government, desirous of maintaining the good feeling that was existing, and fully conscious of the advantages to accrue to her colonies from the step, she had decided to waive her right, and admit Americans within such arms of the sea as the Bay of Fundy, provided they did not encroach within three miles of their coasts. At the same time Aberdeen called the attention of Mr. Everett to the fact that colonial-built vessels and colonial produce were excluded from American ports by prohibitory duties; and suggested that no better opportunity could present itself than the present, when the English Government had yielded her clear right, for the American Government to act reciprocally and allow colonial vessels and produce to enter its ports free of duty.

In his answer Mr. Everett, while he recognized in ample terms the liberal spirit evinced by Her Majesty's government in relaxing from what they considered their right, at the same time felt himself bound to say that the United States could not accept as a mere favor, what they had always claimed as a matter of right secured by the treaty.

Here the affair ended for the time. And Americans have continued fishing according to their understanding of the treaty, since 1845. Meanwhile, however, the Colonial papers irritated by the fact that no reciprocity had been extended by Congress as suggested by Aberdeen, have agitated the subject of a return to the strict British construction of the convention of 1818, and the exclusion of American vessels from any portion of the sea which, from a curvature in the land hundreds of miles even in length, can be cut off by a line drawn from headland to headland. Memorials on the subject have been sent to the Home Government. The English Tory papers have manifested their jealousy at the growing strength of their neighbors over the ocean. And at last Lord Derby has sanctioned a step which, although it cannot lead to war, owing to the condition of commerce, &c., between the two countries, may lead to some bloodshed and to a long and aggrating diplomatic correspondence.

The present condition of affairs is as follows: one armed vessel has been fitted out by Canada, four by Nova Scotia, one by New Foundland and one by New Brunswick, to drive the Americans from their fishing grounds. Some five or six of our vessels had been captured at the last dates. In the meantime the English home government had been equally on the alert. The steam frigate Devastation has been placed under the orders of the governor of Prince Edward's Island. Two sloops of war also have been dispatched to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, an armed cutter to the Bay of Funday, and a fleet of armed small steamers and vessels are on their way from England.

Mr. Webster, who was at the time in Marshfield, promptly assumed a bold and firm stand in favor of American right; sand negotiations were understood to be going on between him and Mr. Crampton, who was on a visit to Marshfield. Meanwhile, the Government at Washington dispatched the Mississippi, detached from the Japan Expedition for that, purpose to the scene of difficulties with sealed orders. And at last accounts, the Saranac and the Albany were also to sail. The navy yards all over the Union are a scene of bustle, and available vessels are getting rapidly in readiness for orders. Papers, in reference to the matter, have been laid before Congress. Even before they were read, the whole Senate promptly assumed a determined stand, and at last accounts Mr. Webster had been sent for to return immediately to Washington. The next steamer will doubtless bring news of great interest, and we look for her with anxiety.

### Fourteen Days Later from the Sandwich Islands.

By the arrival of the brig Baltimore, yesterday afternoon, we have dates from Honolulu to the 7th August. The epidemic fever alluded to in our last news as prevailing among the islands, still continued. The *Polynesian* says almost every foreigner has been down with it, and many of the natives have had it slightly, but few fatal results have, however, occurred. Business had been suspended, the labor on the public resorvoirs was stopped, and the laconic notice "Sick." was posted on almost every door. Notwithstanding the very general sickness, but two deaths had occurred. The *Polynesian* was of the opinion that the epidemic would soon run out.

The British bark Thetis arrived at Honolulu on the 31st, July, with the second cargo of "Coolies," 100 in number, contracted for by planters and others at the Islands. The *Polynesian* thinks another importation necessary, as there are numerous plantations that could give employment to from ten to twenty Coolies, which could not be supplied from the number already in the country.

The clipper ship Stag Hound appeared off the port of Honolulu on the 31st July, on her way to China. She was then only ten days from San Francisco. The clipper ship Sea Serpent, 12 days from San Francisco, touched at Honolulu on the 2d ult., and sailed on the 7th for China; and the Reindeer was in port on the 7th ult., bound from Panama to China.

ALMOST A FIRE.—On Tuesday evening about 10 o'clock, the lodgers at the National Hotel, on Pacific street, were arroused by the ingress of smoke to their rooms from a small building adjoining, occupied by some Chinamen as a washing establishment. The front door of the house was immediately forced, and the interior found filled with smoke emanating from a large box of burning charcoal. The inmates were asleep, unconcious of their danger, and soon must have perished from the flames or suffocatisn. The fire was soon extinguished by the application of a few buckets of water.

CELEBRATION OF ODD FELLOWS.—The Odd Fellows of our city celebrate the anniversary of the introduction of the Order into California, this evening. An oration will be delivered at Rev. Dr. Boring's church on Powell street, near Clay, by Dr. J. H. Gihon. The brethren are to assemble at the Lodge room this evening at six and a half o'clock.

STABBED.—The *Union* says that on Monday night, a negro in Sacramento named Joseph Simonds, cut a Mexican in the side so severely, with a knife, that his life is despaired of. The negro is in custody.

FAIR.—The ladies of the M. E. Church in Sacramento, are to hold a fair and collation in their new brick edifice, on the corner of Seventh and L streets, on the evenings of the 15th and 16th inst., at 7 o'clock.

VESSELS LOADING FOR CALIFORNIA.—By the Boston Shipping List we learn that at last dates, seven vessels were loading for this port in Boston, 21 in New York, 1 in Philadelphia, 14 in Great Britain, and six in France, making a total of forty-eight.

CLEARANCES FOR CALIFORNIA.—We find by reference to the *Shipping List* that the clearances from various American ports for California, during the first seven months of the present year, were 119 ships, 33 barks, 7 brigs, 1 schooner and 7 steamers From foreign ports, 98 ships, 5 barks and 1 brig, had cleared in the same time. The total number of clearances from Boston were 41, from New York 107, and from other American ports 19.

THE VACANT JUDGESHIP.---It is said that the Hon. Humphrey Marshall has applied for the U. S. Judgeship, made vacant by the death of Judge McKinley.

A CITY DIRECTORY of Sacramento is in the hands of the printer.

THE GREAT AGRICULTURAL FAIR, commences at Sacramento on the 20th inst

# Placer Times & Transcript.

L. PICKERING, G. K. FITCH, J. E. LAWRENCE, EDITORS.

*THE DAILY PLACER TIMES AND TRANSCRIPT is published every morning, (Sundays excepted.) Yearly subscription, $15.00. For six months, $8.00. Served to subscribers at fifty cents per week. Single copies, ten cents.*

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REGULAR DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For President,

## FRANKLIN PIERCE,

OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

For Vice President,

## WILLIAM R. KING,

OF ALABAMA.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,

W. S. SHERWOOD, of Butte. | THOMAS J. HENLEY, of Sacramento.
JOSEPH W. GREGORY, of San Francisco. | ANDRES PICO, of Los Angeles

FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS,

MILTON S. LATHAM, of Sacramento. | JAMES A McDOUGAL, of San Francisco.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,

HUGH C. MURRAY. | ALEXANDER WELLS.

FOR CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT,

P. K. WOODSIDE, of Monterey.


SAN FRANCISCO:
**WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 15, 1852.**


### Steamer Times and Transcript.

The Steamer Edition of the *Placer Times and Transcript*, prepared expressly for circulation in the Atlantic States, and containing all news of interest since the departure of the last mail steamer, together with a synopsis of the condition of the Markets, Marine Intelligence, and list of marriages and deaths, is now ready for delivery at our counter, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price 25 cents. *Postage Free.* A mail bag will be kept open at our publication office till 10 o'clock this evening.

Agents and newsboys supplied on liberal terms.

### News of the Morning.

Rail Road Books will be opened to-day, at the Merchant's Exchange, for subscriptions to the capital stock of the railroad from Sacramento, extending up the American river, to Auburn, thence northwardly near the foot hills of the mountains, near Grass Valley, Nevada, etc. We understand that some two hundred thousand dollars of the stock of the proposed road has been already subscribed for.

It appears from the intelligence received yesterday from the Society Islands, that on the 14th of August last, two British men-of-war were at the principal sea port to that important group, where they were making strenuous exertions to wrest from the French their present controlling influence over the affairs of the inoffensive Islanders. It will be recollected that these Islands have for some years past been under the protection of the French Government, by which the latter have received important advantages—naturally creating jealousy on the part of England—and the present controversy, doubtless, will be used to the greatest advantage possible. Whatever the object, the U. States Government should not remain indifferent. The Society Islands really owe no allegiance to any foreign power; they of right are an independent government, and if desiring the protection of any foreign nation they are at liberty to place themselves under the guardianship of that Government which offers the best terms. Now, if this is the principle adopted, our Government is as capable of extending all needful protection as any other, and the matter ought not to be neglected.

The Society Islands embrace a greater extent of territory, and more fertile soil, than the Hawaiian group, while their position to California is such as must bring about an extensive commercial intercourse with this country. During the past season, more than thirty vessels have brought cargoes from Tahaiti to San Francisco, which is a greater number than have arrived in the same time from Sandwich Islands. Thus it will be seen at a glance, that we have a trade in that direction worth looking after, yet no armed American vessels or American Consul, is stationed there, as our interests clearly require, while there is every prospect that advantages are being wrested from us, which it will take years to recover.

### The Mineral Lands—The Custom House Organ.

We have read with some attention, an article which appeared in the Custom House organ of this city on Friday last, in relation to Senator Gwin's Supplemental Land Bill. The article contains nothing worthy of notice except the following paragraph:

"We stated in our first number that if this bill should pass Congress and become a law, that it would authorize and justify by law, persons going into the mines to locate mineral lands." "We wish the miners to understand this fact." "Should Gwin's Bill pass, the rancheros, who have lost their agricultural lands the villages, are authorized to drive the miners from their claims, and seize and possess them." "This is the most covert, mischievous and dangerous scheme that has ever been devised to expel the miners and put their claims into the hands of speculators.

Now this statement, which is put forth with such gravity, we desire to assure the miners and citizens of California generally, is entirely false. There is not the semblance of truth in it. Senator Gwin's bill contains a provision which expressly forbids the selection of mineral lands.

The clause to which we allude reads as follows:

"And provided that such quantity shall not exceed eighty acres, and for any such inhabitation and settlement claim that may be fully established before and confirmed by them, they shall issue a confirmation certificate, and the Spanish or Mexican claimant or their representatives, in the event of a final confirmation of their claims, shall be entitled to a certificate of new claims, which certificates shall be located on any agricultural lands in California, which, at the time of location, may be unoccupied, unreserved and unappropriated."

The truth is, the attack upon Senator Gwin's bill has been made by persons who have no great sympathy for miners, or they would never oppose the passage of a bill which provides the only remedy which can be had against the confirmation of gold bearing lands, to claimants under Spanish and Mexican grants.

We have before informed our readers that the Commissioners make no distinction, in their decisions, between mineral and agricultural lands. They have laid down principles to govern future decisions which will compel them to award to claimants thousands of acres of the most valuable gold-bearning lands in the State. Senator Gwin has introduced a bill which, if passed, will effectually stop such decisions hereafter, but, as might have been anticipated, the Custom House organ is opposed to such a bill. It would have the Commissioners continue their present policy, and place in the hands of a few speculators our most valuable gold mines.

Now we are willing it should be understood that we are opposed to the transfer of our mineral lands to a few persons, who hold imperfect titles. And, if a law has been passed by Congress which warrants such a construction by the Commissioners, we ask for its speedy repeal or modification, and we trust the people of California will sustain us in such a request.

We have noticed the confirmation of one claim which contains gold; we shall soon be called upon to notice others, for they will surely follow if the law stands in its present form. The rules laid down by the court renders such a conclusion irresistable.

By the efforts of T. Butler King and his associates the people may be deceived for a time. They may be led to believe that all is safe, when really they stand, as it were, upon the brink of a precipice. This state of things, however, will not always continue. As one claim after another comes up, which extends into the mines and is confirmed, the people will awake from their lethargy; they will arise and ask for a repeal of the law which has done them such gross injustice. Yes, ere twelve months pass around, not a politician will be found in California who will admit that he was ever in favor of the law quieting land titles, as interpreted by the U. S. Commissioners.

If it be determined by the Whig party to make Senator Gwin's Supplemental Land Bill an issue, we say, well, be it so. The controversy will probably end like the one which was entered into by the U. S. Indian Commissioners, and be as unpopular with the people.

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A CONTRAST.---By way of contrast with the broiling, exhausting weather of a day or two since, we were treated yesterday to one of our old fashioned days. The wind blew freshly; little eddies of dust rose in the streets whirled around corners and sped away among knots of men who turned their backs to the mimic storm and rubbed their eyes. Scarfs and yards of muslin de laine in front of the dry goods stores, lifted and swelled gracefully to the breeze as it swept nimbly by, and gay flounces of silk played fluttering pranks around the ladies' feet. They have had rain in the mountains, and our delightful winter season, with its halcyon days when the rain ceases for a time, is drawing near.

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FROM THE SOCIETY ISLANDS.— By the schooner Julius Pringle, Captain Clarke, which arrived in harbor yesterday afternoon, we learn that H. B. M. frigate Portland, Admiral Ormsley, steam frigate Virago, and a French steamer, were at Huahina on the 12th August, and that it was the intention of the Admiral to take that island, as also Raiatea and others under the protection of the British flag. The French authorities at Tahiti of course disputed the right of the admiral to do so. But, doubtless, he would enforce his determination as now Australia has proved to be a gold producing country the security of these islands becomes of much importance to the British.

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CONSTITUTION.—The *Whig* of yesterday speaking of the new banner of the Young Hickory Club, says:

"We are sorry to see so fine a work devoted to so poor a cause. One design of the banner is very appropriate—Gen. Jackson is riding over the Constitution."

Jackson is rather standing over the Constitution to protect it.

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SAILORS.---Since the recent movement of the merchants and the general expression of public indignation on the numerous cases where sailors were enticed away from their vessels, we understand but little of this evil has occurred here.

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U. S. TROOPS FOR OREGON.—The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer Columbia came down from Benicia yesterday with U. S. Troops on their way to Vancouver, Oregon. There are 268 rank and file, under the command of Col. Bonneville, being a portion of the fourth Regiment arrived a short time since in the Golden Gate from Panama.

The barracks at Vancouver are constructed with much attention to strength, and comfort of its inmates, being large, commodious log houses—those reserved for officer's quarters a little apart. The Columbia sails to-day at 12 o'clock M.

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MISS DUBOIS says, she may be old now, but she has seen the day when she was young as ever she was.

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GEN. HINTON, the Ohio mail-robber, who escaped from jail, went to California, and thence to some other place, where it was reported he was drowned, is according to the Cleveland Plaindealer, keeping a very good hotel in Portland, Oregon, under the name of Gordon.

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THE MORMONS are the most zealous propagandists in the United States. They have just sent a new batch of missionaries to Italy, Calcutta, and other foreign countries.

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"GO FOR WEBSTER, and save the Whig party," as Mr Fillmore telegraphed to Baltimore.

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ADAMS & CO.'s Express brought three hundred thousand dollars in gold dust from Sacramento last evening.

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The Government of France now restricts newspapers from publishing poetry which is contrary to common sense. If the rule was in force in this country how the poetical department of the newspapers and magazines would suffer.

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TOLLS.—The idea of collecting tolls from occupants of houses fronting on our various wharves, seems to have passed away.

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YESTERDAY.—To-day is the second day of the new Heberw year, 5613. And yesterday being New Years day to our Israelitic fellow citizens, was a season of jubilee to them. Their many stores were closed. The gates of their synagogues were opened and the ancient rites of this scattered people solemnized.

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MEETING.---The Board of Assistants meet this evening.

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DUE.---The steamer Pacific of Vanderbilt's Line, is now nearly due.

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DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS THIS EVENING.—The Granite Club have their regular mekting at eight o'clock this evening, in the Verandah, when important business will come up, making a full attendance desirable. The Club will also be addressed by Ex, Gov. Smith, of Va., and M. H. McAllister, Esq. and others, and the members of the Club, and of the Democratic party generally, are invited.

### The Drama.

THE AMERICAN THEATRE.—Last evening Lucretia Borgia was played at the American, the cast of which we have already spoken of as being excellent. Mr Thompson then performed a favorite dance, and the interesting drama of the Charcoal Burner concluded the evening. Messrs Proctor, Venua, King, McCabe, and Barry, and Mrs Stark and Mrs Proctor, sustained the leading characters.

To-night a new and fine play is to be produced, entitled "Hofer or the Tell of the Tyrol." The splendid piece, "Thalaba," which has recently made so fine a hit, is also to be played this evening—and between the pieces Mr Thompson will dance. With such a bill as this the house will doubtless be filled.

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WE are indebted to Adams & Co. again for up river favors last evening.

### Terrible Indian War in El Dorado!!

We have just received an account of one the most fearful outrages, accompanied by the most intense excitement that has ever occurred in El Dorado county. The troops were turned out and in fact the whole affair, from the cause out of which it rose, from the number of bloody skirmishes which took place, and from the result, rivals any thing of the kind we have yet heard from that quarter.

It seems that a day or two since a mere flying rumor came into Placerville,—a report, which one man had heard another man say his friend was told by his father, that a fierce Digger Indian had seized by the cue an innocent nankeen-colored son of the moon, torn his loose breeches, robbed and left him for dead. John got hold of the report by the butt end, and such another excitement as was kicked up among the celestials has never been witnessed before in California. They popped out from their mining holes by the twenties, they came out of restaurant kitchins, leaving gravy in sause pans on the fire to burn, they filed out of small huts in unconsionable rows, and down the streets they came from all directions—chattering vengeance on that desperate Digger in all sorts of broken-backed vowels and half ejacalated consonants. After long and wise consultations were held, they decided to dig up the hatchet and go in quest of that fearful Indian. It was a momentous occasion. One took the command and marched off at the head, with a drawn sabre held in front of him at an angle of forty-five degress. That leader was a remarkable man. A pair of brass-bowed spectacles with huge circular glasses, behind which his peeked eyes were totally eclipsed, sat astride on his nose with a look of "wisdom supernal." His long cue was tied up in a knot and stuck to the back of his pate with an air of fixed determination. And, impressed with the importance of the occasion he had slipped into an immense pair of new cowhide boots. When the march commenced and the army were in full motion behind him—his head busied with lofty themes—he stepped off with a noble air, and tumbled into a miner's hole which he had not observed. The damage was soon repaired and the troops wended their way over the hills out of sight.

The town was in anxiety through the long afternoon. No sharp reports of musketry were heard—no loud booming of cannon echoed among the hills—no swift-footed courier in boots returned to tell of the success of the expedition. At last night came on; the Chinese-eyed stars blinked propitiously, and John, with his brave comrades, at last returned. They had captured an Indian from a neighboring ranch—a tame Indian, who was quietly feeding the cows.—Cruel was the fate of that day for him! Overpowered by noise and numbers he had yielded—not a cow taking his part with her two horns and hind hoofs. He was imprisoned at night, but the next morning on investigation the citizens of Placerville found that he had been captured through a mistake, and he was allowed to return to his rancho.

We have heard of other Indian wars, equally bloody, but the history of this is fraught with brilliant lessons; and how incomparably diminutive and unimportant do the former expeditions appear in comparison. Others have been called forth without a well known and universally acknowledged cause; this was for a good and sufficient reason—a mere report. Others had been raised by exaggerated accounts of the burning of ranches, with the cries of mothers over their murdered children, and with the general desolation of the country; this, by the certain and fixed statement of the possibility that a subject of his Celestial Highness had been outraged. Previous armies had been led by brave speculators; this, by a self-sacrificing man—a man in whose breast burned the fierce fires of revenge. It is true, other armies had conquered after several fierce engagements, but it was reserved for this to win a bloodless and honorable peace. Others, too, had captured isolated Indians; but what can equal the brilliant achievement of John—that great triumph destined to be emblazoned upon the pages of history profane, when Mr. Chinaman went out in great numbers, fought, humiliated, made prisoner of a tame Digger Indian and bore him to their redoubts. On the whole, we consider this as one of the most remarkable and useful lessons with which the history of California has yet furnished us.

### Mexican Correspondence.

MAZATLAN, 31st Aug., 1852.

*Editors Times and Transcript*:—I suppose you have heard of the revolutionary doings here. At present we are enjoying peace, but how long this is to last I cannot say. We are waiting the action of the General Government. The expresses sent with news of the affair of the 11th inst, should return by the 3d proximo. You must understand the revolution here was not against the General, but State Government, the Governor of which, Don Francisco de la Vega, is the head of the family of that name, which for many years has ruled the political roost; the Legislature being composed of creatures of his will. This legislature has recently passed a law which levies a heavy contribution or tax on the merchants of this port, which they have refused to pay. The General (Morales,) who commands the regular troops also refused to order his soldiers to break open the stores and seize goods, upon which the tax had not been paid. The Governor was obliged to raise a militia force, which he did, entering the town at the head of 300 men and four pieces of artillery, at the same time causing to be issued an order to the inhabitants to illuminate the houses for three nights under the penalty of $25—this to show their joy at the arrival of one so hated. Three days after, he sent invitations to the principle merchants to meet him at his quarters for the purpose, as it was supposed, of arranging the tax in a more equitable manner. They went in good faith, and immediately found themselves prisoners, and confined in separate apartments. They were so kept from ten to fifteen days, he, in the mean time, having fined them collectively to the amount of $25,000. The rest of the inhabitants were required to pay the obnoxious tax, with an addition of 25 pr ct. and in case of still further refusal, $200 fine would be the penalty for each offence. Many of the merchants still refused to pay, and therefore this robbing Governor broke open their stores, and from some took goods to the amount $15,000. The merchants, in return, having bribed the soldiers, and armed also a number of foreigners, found themselves able to defend and take care of their property. They gave the militia forces of the Governor a good thrashing, killing and murdering some sixty of them, taking all their arms, ammunition and artillery. So great was the enthusiasm of the populace that even the women assisted in loading the guns. They drove the militia all out of the town, took the Governor prisoner, made him shell clean out, and then compelled him to leave the town, which he was glad enough to do, fearing for his cowardly life, and swearing vengeance on "los gringos del Puerto de Mazatlan."

Immediately after this issue between the merchants and the Governor, a new Government was organized, and Mazatlan declared a territory, and the Pueblos in the vicinity invited to join the new organization. Proclamations have been issued, &c, &c. Thus remain matters here at present—everything goes on well. The old Collector of the Customs has been deprived of his office, on account of refusing to pay the troops their regular quota to maintain them as usual, he not recognizing their commander. Thus you will perceive the "powers that be" are having it all their own way. I have filled this letter principally with a recapitulation of what transpired some weeks since, because the accounts heretofore sent abroad have been confused and ill-digested, and as there will probably soon be further disputes to settle here, an account of which will interest your readers, it is proper that they should comprehend the origin of our troubles. Should the General Government side with the Governor, I cannot say what will be the result, but the people have taken a stand, which they will be obliged to maintain or they are lost.—*los exremos*.

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PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—We are requested by the President of this flourishing Society to state that the next rehearsal will take place on Thursday evening, at the Pine street Baptist Church, commencing at 7½ o'clock precisely. Mr. George Loder, the musical conducter elect, will on this occasion preside over the exercises of the Society. A punctual attendance of all the members is respectfully requested.

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COOLIES.—Two hundred and fifty coolies from Calcutta arrived at Georgetown, Demarara, on the 18th of July.

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MORMONISM—INSTITUTION AT SALT LAKE.—A citizen of New York, who recently passed through Salt Lake City, on his way to California makes the following reflections on Mormon customs:

"It seems to me that as a community they cannot prosper long, though all of them profess to have great confidence in their future success, and speak in loud terms of satisfaction with their present happy condition. Human nature is the same in the valley of the Great Salt Lake as elsewhere, and if nothing else is to work their destruction, it seems to me that their licentiousness must do it. The spiritual wife system, as they call it, is nothing less than a system of unbridled licentiousness; and although many, very many of them are virtuous and good examples of morality, yet this is a part of their religious system, and is allowed as such, and I see not how they can fail to reap the rewards consequent upon it, in due season. Young, the successor of Joe Smith and their present prophet (and civil governor, under the United States authority,) has, it is said, seven wives at the present time. A woman lives awhile with one man, and then, one or the other becoming tired of the relation, she goes elsewhere, and takes up her abode with some other man. They claim, that in this matter they act under special revelation from God. Do not understand me as speaking of every Mormon in this way—far from it.

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HOMEWARD BOUND.—Among the passengers who leave on the steamer, on Thursday, for the Atlantic States, is our old and highly esteemed friend, Captain CHARLES WELCH. Capt. W. was among the earliest adventurers to California, and was the first person, after the discovery of gold in this State, whose business sagacity foresaw the great advantages to be derived from the purchase and shipment of hides to the Atlantic States. He now has command of the entire hide trade of Alta California, and by strict attention to business, an unfailing integrity, and an untiring energy, he has succeeded in amassing a princely fortune, and has won for himself the respect, confidence and esteem of all who know him. In the departure of Captain Welch our community experiences a loss which it will be difficult to supply.

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THE NICARAGUA TRANSIT COMPANY.—We perceive by an advertisement which appears elsewhere, that a company has recently been formed for transporting goods and passengers across the country from San Juan del Sur to San Juan del Norte, being the land passage required to be made on the journey to New York by the Nicaragua route. Heretofore, we believe, the travel by this route has frequently been beset with many difficulties, in consequence of the want of facilities for transporting passengers across this piece of country. The new arrangement referred to promises to correct this difficulty, and also greatly to reduce the expense of the journey. This is an improvement which will doubtless save much suffering hereafter, and perhaps end in removing the prejudice that exists against the route to the Atlantic via San Juan.

### Births.

Monday, September 13th, Mrs. PHILIP MCKENNA of a daughter.

[Canada and Londonderry papers please copy.]

### Died.

At Condemned Bar, North Fork American River, Sept. 3d, Dr. W. R. KNOWLES, formerly of Philadelphia, supposed to be about 30 years of age.

In Sacramento, at the residence of Mr. Cloutman, on Thursday, September 9th, aged about 30 years, of cholera, Mrs. Harriet H. Darlington, consort of Mr. D. N. Darlington, formerly of Indiana.

## COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 14.

There has been considerable animation to-day in the general market, and in several leading articles there is an upward tendency. The city is pretty well stocked with dealers from the interior, and the prospects of trade are becoming more encouraging.

FLOUR.—The article has been going off pretty freely in small lots, at the ruling rates of yesterday. We note the sale of 400 sacks Gallego at $31 per 200 lbs. In lots of 50 to 100 sacks, and inbbls. It is selling at $32. The range may be quoted at $31@$32. Some small sales of resacked have been made at lower figures. For a lot of Oregon, $31,50 was the asking price.

BARLEY.—Upward tendency, with light receipts. Sales of 250 sacks California, in good sks, at 3¢, and about the same quantity delivered on board, at 3¢. A few holders are contending for 3¢. per lb.

OATS.—There is considerable enquiry, and in a jobbing way it may be quoted at 4@4¢ per lb.

BEANS.—Chili is in good demand at 11@12¢. per lb.

GUNNIES.—Sales at 19@19¢.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Sales in bbls at $1,25 per gall.

ONIONS.—The supply of a perishable article is large, and the tendency is downward. Light sales at 5@8¢ per lb.

POTATOES.—The recent depressed condition of the market has operated against digging, and hence a diminished amount of the article offering is beginning to be felt. Prices have accordingly advanced, and we note sales at 4@4½c per lb.

COFFEE.—Holders have advanced their rates, and are asking 24c pr lb for green.

### MONEY AND STOCKS.

*Reported for the Times and Transcript,*

BY MOULTON & CO., WASHINGTON ST., BELOW MONTGOMERY

State 3 per ct. ..... 86@5 per ct. less prin. and int.
" 7 " " (payable 1855 and 1861) ..... 87@8
" 7 " " 1870 ..... 82 @85
" 12 per ct. War Bonds (old issue) ..... 85 @87
" " " (new issue) ..... 82 @85
" War Warrants, ..... 60 @61
" Civil " ..... 81 @83
" Land " ..... 80 @92
City 10 per ct. Bonds, (firm) ..... 95 @97
" " " ..... 8@10 per ct. dis. from prin. and int.
" Comptroller's Warrants ..... 8@10 per ct. discount.
County Scrip (old issue), ..... 75 @80
" " (new issue), ..... 75 @80
" 7 per ct. Bonds, ..... 70 @75
Central Wharf Shares, ..... 91 @93
Pacific " ..... 80 @85
Broadway " " ..... 82 @85
Sacramento City Bonds, ..... 83 @86
Bear River and Auburn W. & M. Co., shares $2,500.. $3,000
South Fork Canal Stock—shares $100 each, ..... par.

Money easy.

### Review of the Market.

Since the date of our last semi-monthly review of the market, considerable animation has been experienced in several branches of commerce. The arrival of long delayed vessels, gave an impetus to trade, both city and coastwise. Very considerable shipments have been made to the interior, and the jobbing business has also materially improved. In a few articles there have been important changes, prices having advanced during the fortnight upon such staples as those of which the stocks were light, or which could be controlled by speculators. Within a few days however, trade has acquired a more healthful tone and articles that on the one hand, have been depressed, are rising to their wonted standard, and those which on the other, have been held exorbitantly high, are receding. Of produce generally, the stock has been large and the market depressed. The tendency at this time, however, is but not large, as a limited quantity was put in the ground. There can be no question, but that with sufficient encouragement in the way of the investment of capital in mills, the farmers of California could not only supply the wants of the population with bread-stuff at fair and remunerative rates, but produce a surplus for exportation.

CORN.—Slightly improved, and holders are firm at 3½ @ 3¾¢ per lb.

OATS.—Nominally quotable at 4c. per lb.

BEANS.—Recent supplies of the new crop of Chili have been bought up on speculation, and the article is held at 12 @ 12½c. per lb. Old crop dull at 6 @ 9c. per lb.

RICE.—An active demand exists, and recent receipts by the Desdemona and Hannibal, in all about 70,000 lbs. have been taken on speculation at 30c. per lb.

CORN MEAL.—In good request at advanced rates. We note sales to arrive at $7 per half bbl.

GUNNIES.—A fair demand at 15c.

POTATOES.—Stock ample, with sales at 3 @ 3¼c per lb.

CHEESE.—Very dull, and market overstocked. Nominally quotable at 14 @ 15c. per lb.

BUTTER.—Market unsettled. Good firkin is quotable at 37½ @ 40c. per lb.

LARD.—Tendency downward. In tins, there is a fair jobbing business at 20 @ 21c. per lb. Keg will scarcely command over 16c. per lb.

HAMS.—A limited enquiry at 22 @ 28c per lb. as in condition.

PORK.—Mess scarce, with sales at $32,50 @ $33, per bbl.

CANDLES.—We quote Adamantine at 31½ @ 32c. per lb For other descriptions little enquiry.

RAISINS.—Sales of recent receipts at $7,50 per box.

SOAP.—New York and Boston, yellow, in fair request at 7c. per lb.

COAL.—There is very little activity in this article, and we quote almost nominally: Sydney $35; Lackawana $38 @ 40; Scotch $40 @ 45; English Cannell $45 per ton.

LUMBER.—Demand good, and supplies light. Ready sales of Eastern, assorted, at $75 @ $80; do. hard pine flooring at $115 @ $120; Oregon, assorted, at $50 @ $55, and Redwood at $60 @ $65 per M.

DRUGS.—The market is well supplied, and we have no new feature to note.

DRY GOODS.—There is considerable activity, and the current rates of the last fortnight are fully sustained.

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SACRAMENTO, Sept. 13.—There has been an average amount of business done to-day, with but little or no alteration in prices. The flour market remains steady at last quotations; barley is in fair demand at 2¢@3¾¢; corn meal scarce in market, we quote sales at 3¢; sheets command ready sale at 7½@8¢; bran is selling at 5¢; mess pork is very scarce at $40 per bbl; hams of a superior quality are slightly improving, we note sales at 20@21¢; butter steady at last quotations; Chile beans of good quality have advanced to 10@11¢; China sugars are in good request at last prices; No. 1, Stuart's crushed 17¾@18¢; Rio coffee scarce at 25¢.

### Passengers.

Per bark Fanny Mayor, from New York—P Hadden, I S Shattuck, J Jackson, A Bromagie, P Keats, L Bugsley, A Janesburgh, A Hutchison, J Pace, G Spalding, L Ispherman, J Buddington, J Cotter, I Havmond, M Swick, B Gusette, P Sheridan, M Rogers, F Parrent, E Bliss, R Rodinson, L Schodell, G Monti, Z Droinse, D Gobbi, B Picoli, G Picoli, J Bancroft, J Dobis, B Dobis, A Carboni, M G Redington, I Cloister, M Miller, E L Robertson, J Platt, M Owen, R Eaton, W M Wilcox, P Q Vroom, R A Spencer, S I Crosby, S F Corser, L K Brewer, E J Butler, J L Hipworth, E A Kirkpatrick, J L Hardy, E G Mathews, Mrs M R Mathews, J J Hawes, GWT Bowley, P K Riggers, J Maddienin, T Burge, Mr Anderson, H Pratt, A Rawley.

Per sch Pomona, from Trinidad—H B Congrin, D Wolf, H Stevens.

Per Tarquina from Oregon—Capt Moulthrop, Mr Dg Witt

### Importations.

Per G W Kendall—4390 ft round timber, 4085 ft square do, 7000 shingles, 2600 gallons oil, 127 bbls salmon, to Dr J Merritt.

Per Fanny Major—250 bbls whiskey, 75 pkgs mdze, 1cs cigars 83 csks ale, 21 bxs cider, 27 bxs ine, 50 bls cags, 9 cs furniture, 150 bxs starch, 88 bxs tobacco, 20 casks bolts, 100 bxs candles, 25 bxs soap, 50 ps and pkgs dry vinegar, 1 pkg machinery, 5 rakes, 5 platforms, 1 csk harness, 13 bbls glass, 56 cs tobacco, 45 firkins butter, 6 cs spts turpentine, 60 bxs syrup.

Per J M Ryerson—100 pigs, to Nefus & Tichnor, govt stores to Quartermaster.

Per Euphrosyne—31 bbls and 4709 bags sugar, 22 pkgs mdze, 34 tierces and 38 bbls beef, 62 bls and 6 bbls pork, 32 bbls and 5426 bgs flour, 300 cans olive oil, 94 bags bran, 200 bgs bran, 200 bgs indian corn, 434 bgs bread, 10 puncheons rum, 199 bbls suet, 4 bbls mdze, 1 pun, 3 bbls vinegar, 4 hd s oat meal, 17 bbls cocoa, 33 bbls pears, 4 bbls soap, 8 chests tea, 2 kgs pepper, 2 cs mustard, 3 cs tobacco, 1 cs preserved meats, 2 pkgs lemon juice, 6 ss stoves, 5 bxs tinned copper, 1 csk stores, 10 csks paint, oil, tar and pitch, 17 cans paints, 1 lot ship stores and 3 cars, 1 roll lead, 8 bundles handspikes, 4 cans oil, 30 pkgs mdze, 6 pks clothing, 10 cs segars, 320 bbls wine, 150 bxs tin plate, 302 bxs candles, 850 bgs nuts.

Per Persia—577 piles, 56 sticks square timber, to J W Raymond.

Per Tarquina—130 M feet lumber, to order.

Per Julia Pringle—100 M ss, 5 bags, to master.

Per Pomona—30 M ft lumbsr, 50 M shingles, to J Loring.

### Consignees.

Per Fanny Major—Annan, Lord & Co, Case Bros, E A Souer krop, Tolland & Co, Bingham & Reynolds, W McMultz-Hallock, W H Bent, Quereau & Johnson, G & W Snook, B Ball & Co, Wood & West, D Humphrey, G B Post & Co, J Hawley, C H Brewster & Co, Coit & Beals, Turnbull & Walton, Wells & Co.

Per Euphrosyne—Helman Bros & Co, Geo Aiken, Lieut Mudge, Capt Kupu, Mr Salmon, Cram Rambach & Co, Mr Loyd, Freshfuld.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

SWEENY & BAUGH, of the *Merchants' Exchange*, Reporters.

*Captains of vessels about leaving Port, will be supplied with files of the* TIMES AND TRANSCRIPT, *free of charge, on applying at the Publication office, on Clay near Montgomery st.*

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO, SEPT. 15.

HIGH WATER THIS A. M. 12 O'CLOCK 2 MIN. THIS P. M. 12 22.

### Arrived.

Sep. 14—Brig G W Kendall, Gove, 8 days from Puget's Sound; lumber etc, to Dr J Minett.

Bark Fanny Mayor, Hay, 126 days from New York, via Baha and Talcahuana, 51 days; mdze to Odgen & Haynes, 62 pass.

Schr J M Ryerson, Badger, 9 days from Oregon; lumber etc, to Nefus & Tichenor.

Br bark Euphrosyne, Barras, 62 days from Valparaiso; mdze to Bolton, Barron & Co.

Sch Pomona, Terry, 2 ds fm Trinidad Bay, lumber etc, to J Loring; 4 pass.

Ship Persia, Brown, 12 days from Stellicum.

Bark Tarquina, Willett, 36 hours from Oregon; lumber, to J K Osgood—2 pass.

Sch Julia Pringle, Clark, 29 days from Huahina, Society Isls.

### Memoranda.

Per G W Kendall—Left at Cape Flattery, Sept 5, schr Dameriscove and Cynosure, trading for oil and salmon.—Brig Geo Emery, hence, arrived on the 4th inst.

Per Fanny Major—The Fanny made 20 days off Cape Horn, encountered severe weather. Left at Talcahuana the ship Alhambra, Clay of Nantucket, 1200 sperm—bound home in two weeks—ship Nantucket of Nantucket, 1200 sperm, 600 whale, for a cruise 6 months and home—ship Cape Napier, from New York, this port, with 90 passengers, to sail in 8 days.

Per Pomona—Left at Humboldt Bay, brig North Bend, hence, just arrived.—Br bk Geo Wood and sch Potomac, ldg for San Francisco.—Brig Colorado sailed for this port in company.

Per ship Persia—Loading for this port.—ship Potamac, for China, bk Louisanna.—Saw brig Anna Maria, 64 miles to the southard of Cape Mendicin.

### Spoken.

Per G W Kendall—Sep 12, off Cape Mendocino, brig Enclerge, for Humboldt Bay.

Per Fanny Major—Aug 31, in lat 26 N, long 122 W, Br bk Queen of Glasgow, hence. Sept 13, off Monterey, passed a French brig standing south.

Per Euphrosyne—Sep 1, lat 37 N, long 144 W, Br bark Lalla Rookh, from Sydney, for this port—supplied her with provisions.

Per Julia Pringle—Sep 8, lat 38 N, long 138 W, whale bk Roanoke, Hand, of Greenport. 28 mos out, 2000 bbls wh oil. Left at Huahina, H B M ship Portland; steamer Virago and a French steamer.

## City Ordinances.

ORDINANCE, NO. 255.—For the Collection of City Taxes.

*The People of the City of San Francisco do ordain as follows:*

Sec 1. That the Assessment Roll, made by the City Assessors, be and the same is hereby confirmed.

Sec 2. That the City Tax Collector be authorized to collect forthwith—

*First*, The Sum of one and one fourth per cent, for the payment of the interest on the Funded Debt, and fifty thousand dollars as a Sinking Fund for the redemption of said debt.

*Second*, The further sum of one fifth of one per cent, for the support of Free Common Schools.

*Third*, The further sum of one per cent, for general Municipal purposes; said sums to be collected upon all taxable property on the Assessment Roll.

All taxes shall be paid on or before the first day November next.

Sec 3. All taxes authorized to be collected by this ordinance, and now due and if not collected and paid on or before the 15th day of October 1852, all delinquent persons will be charged one dollar extra on each lot assessed, and proceeded against according to law.

Sec 4. All persons paying taxes prior to the 15th day of October 1852, shall be entitled to a reduction of five per cent off the total amount.

Sec 5. The books of the Assessors shall be kept by the City Tax Collector in his office, subject to the inspection of any person interested as a tax payer.

NATH'L HOLLAND,
President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen.
J. H. BLOOD,
President of the Board of Aldermen.

Approved Sept 10th, 1852. S. R. HARRIS, Mayor.
I certify the above to be a true copy.
s15-4t ROBT. C. PAGE, Clerk Com. Council.

ORDINANCE NO. 256—Amending Ordinance 198, entitled "Re-organizing the Fire Department."

*The People of the City of San Francisco do Ordain as follows:*

Sec. 1. That Sec. 3 of Ordinance No. 198, entitled Re-organizing the Fire Department, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 3. There shall be an election annually, on the first Monday in December for one Chief Engineer, and First, Second, and Third Assistant Engineers, said election to be called by the Mayor, by giving a timely notice in all the daily papers—and held at such place as he may designate. The polls to be kept open from 10 o'clock A. M. until sunset, under the inspection of three judges, each from a different company, to be appointed by the Board of Delegates.

NATH'L HOLLAND,
President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen.
J. H. BLOOD,
President of the Board of Aldermen.

Approved Sept 10th, 1852. S. R. HARRIS, Mayor.
I certify the above to be a true copy.
s15-4t ROBT. C. PAGE, Clerk Com. Council.

ORDINANCE NO. 257.— Opening Harward street to its junction with Dolores street.

*The People of the City of San Francisco do Ordain as follows:*

Sec. 1. That Harward street be and is hereby declared open to its junction with Dolores street, *provided* that the expense of survey and all other expenses be borne exclusively by the property holders desiring the same, and that the survey be made official and according to the general plan of the streets.

NATH'L HOLLAND,
President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen.
J. H. BLOOD,
President of the Board of Aldermen.

Approved Sept 10, 1852. S. R. HARRIS, Mayor.
I certify the above to be a true copy.
s15-4t ROBT. C. PAGE, Clerk Com. Council.

## New Advertisements.

PROCLAMATION—$500 REWARD!—Whereas, it appears to me, that one Pasqual Lobarda, did, on the 27th ultimo, in the County of Calaveras, State of California, commit the crime of RAPE, on the child of one Manuel Nescemnto, at Campo Seco, in said County of Calaveras, under circumstances of peculiar aggravation, and that the said Pasquel Lobada has fled from justice and escaped from the custody of the legal authorities of Calaveras County and is now at large.

Now therefore, I John Bigler, Governor of the State of California, by virtue of the power in me vested by the laws and constitution of the same, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, for the apprehension and safe delivery of the said Pasquel Lobrada into the custody of the Sheriff of the said County of Calaveras.

Witness, my hand, and the seal of the State at the city of Vallejo, this, tenth day of September, in the [L. S.] year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

DESCRIPTION.—Said Lobardo is about 22 years of age; long hair; dark complexion; about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches tall; said to be by birth a Portuguese, and left in blue jacket and pants. s15-2w

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PICKETT & MOUNT offer for sale—
200 half bbls clear pork;
10,000 lbs refined leaf lard, in 12 and 16 l

# Times & Transcript

**WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1852.**


TO THE PATRONS OF THE TIMES AND TRANSCRIPT.—Within the past three or four weeks, the circulation of the "Times and Transcript" in the interior of the State, as well as in this city, has increased beyond all precedent. Frequently our subscription list has received additions of several hundred in a single day. Various reasons have produced this change in our favor, and doubtless a prominent one has been the great scarcity of printing paper, which has compelled other journals to cut off their country circulation altogether. That this paper may not be misrepresented, it is proper to state, that at no time have we limited our circulation from any such cause. Through all the dearth that has existed in the paper market, we have kept up our full daily edition, and issued an extraordinary number of steamer papers to send forward by each mail to the Atlantic States. Thus have we succeeded in keeping the wants of our numerous regular patrons supplied, and besides, have done much towards making up for the shortcomings of others; in doing which, however, we have encountered heavy expense—but even this would not have availed us, had it not been for the long period which we have spent in the newspaper business in California, by which we have secured advantages, not within the reach of journals lately established. We claim no particular credit, however, for all our exertions have been amply rewarded, and we have the further satisfaction of knowing that those who have relied upon us have not been disappointed. These are matters which we should not have alluded to, had we not learned that reports have obtained credit in some remote places, that we, although supplying constantly our old patrons, had refused to receive new subscribers. This report is without the slightest foundation. Nevertheless, we have been informed that a number of gentlemen in Placerville, quite recently went to an express office to order an additional supply of our papers, and were induced to give up their intention, on the plea that they could not be furnished. We trust our friends will hereafter inform us of all injurious reports of this kind, for they are most unjust. We wish it distinctly understood that the *Times and Transcript* has and will continue to have at all times, a large amount of fine, white printing paper—that it will supply hereafter, as heretofore, all orders.

### Summary of Events.

From South America we have 15 days later news, from which it appears that the Peruvian Government is preparing to join with Gen. Flores in getting up a revolution in Ecuador. If this information be correct, there are movements on foot which portend a fearful struggle in that quarter of the globe. However, as periodical revolution in South American and Mexican governments have become a sort of second nature to the people, their every recurrence is looked upon as a matter of course, and receives little attention beyond the confines of those distracted Republics.

The news from Chile is interesting mainly in a commercial point of view. It will be seen that flour was selling at $7 25 per 200 lbs, at the last dates from Valparaiso, which contrasts strongly with the almost famine prices at present ruling in our markets.

Last evening, in the Board of Aldermen, Mr. Cotter in connection with the acceptance of the Assessment Roll, just made up, offered an ordinance fixing the rates of city taxes for the present year, which passed by a unanimous vote. It provides for levying a tax of one and a quarter per cent, in order to raise money to meet the coupons on our Funded Debt, and sink $50,000 of the principal, in accordance with the law: of one-fifth of one per cent for the support of the Municipal public schools, and one per cent for general Municipal purposes, the support of the police, of the city sick, etc.; making in all a rate of city taxation of two and 45-100 per cent. The ordinance also provides for a deduction of five per cent on all taxes paid prior to the 15th proximo; and an additional charge if not paid before that time.

We publish in another column the proposition of the Trustees of the State Marine Hospital of this city, to take charge of the city sick, for the gross sum of $60,000; together with the action of the council on the proposal; by which it will be seen that the city is determined, if possible, to make some more advantageous arrangement for the accommodation of the unfortunates thrown upon its charity.

Our intelligence from the interior shows a good deal of political interest, and the candidates of both parties are actively engaged in the canvass.

The quarterly report of the Chief Engineer will be found in our columns this morning, which shows the present position and wants of the San Francisco Fire Department. There are 578 active members, who are classified in an effective organization of nine engine and two hook and ladder companies. The city is further protected against conflagrations by sixteen reservoirs, holding 470,000 gallons of water, which however, are not considered sufficient to insure safety, and the early completion of five more cisterns is earnestly recommended. During the last three months there have been twelve alarms of fire for cause, and five false alarms, but so promptly have our efficient fire companies rallied whenever danger offered, that the entire loss of property by fire during the period named has not been over $5,000.

The citizens of Marysville have withdrawn from their ultimatum presented to the Sacramentans relative to the construction of the Sacramento Valley rail road, and have presented other propositions which will be found elsewhere.

By an account in another column, it will be seen that the health of Sacramento is decidedly improving. We have no well attested accounts leading us to suppose that the cholera, strictly speaking, prevails in the Interior.

As all accounts concerning the overland immigration possess peculiar attraction at this time, we have made several extracts from Missouri papers, giving accounts from Fort Kearny up to a late date, which furnish statistical matter of some interest. A letter from the River Colorado also gives later accounts from the immigration by the Gila route, as well as other intelligence concerning that comparatively unexplored territory, which will well repay a perusal.

The Alta California Telegraph Company have gone into an organization; the stock is all taken, and the work is to be commenced immediately.

A friend has placed upon our table a specimen of cement which is now being used in the construction of buildings in this city. The piece before us was apparently taken from between two bricks. It crumbles readily between the finger and thumb to a finely pulverised powder, and from all appearances it is an article of a most unsafe kind to be used in the construction of warehouses. At any rate we deem the subject of sufficient importance, to call the attention of those to it who are putting up buildings in this city. We have already had one instance here where an extensive warehouse filled with goods, has fallen in, entailing a heavy loss on its owners. Every care should be taken in the construction of our stores either over the water or on the land, that disasters may not happen, involving not only loss on consignors at home and on our own merchants, but even endangering the lives of many of our citizens.

The time for receiving propositions for constructing wharves, is extended to the 22nd inst. The Committee having charge of this matter will meanwhile prepare their plans and specifications, and have them ready for inspection after the 15th inst. The extension of the wharves from the foot of each street of San Francisco out into the harbor, by which innumerable slips and basins will be formed where all kinds of shipping can repose in perfect security and enjoy every convenience demanded by commerce, is a most important movement—one that concerns the maritime interests of nations, for every country of any importance has an interest in the harbor of San Francisco. It is to be hoped that this improvement will be managed judiciously, and that the plans agreed upon will be such as will end in making our harbor as much superior to other great sea-ports, as our natural advantages are more perfect and commanding.

We understand that Mr Clarke Burnham intends leaving for New York, in the Golden Gate, on the 16th inst. The object of his trip is to purchase the requisite wires, and other apparatus for the San Francisco and interior Magnetic Telegraph. All such movements are a healthy sign. It is very evident that California is soon to take a fresh start in the way of improvements. A large population is spreading over our State; a population to whom railroads, telegraphs, &c., have become a *sine qua non*. Thus far the different parts of California have been alienated by distance, but they have now grown into such importance that the past condition of things can no longer be brooked. Since the revulsions of 1850, our people are accumulating wealth, and our domestic capital is seeking investment. The consequence is the assembling of railroad conventions and railroad meetings all over the State, the formation of telegraph and plank road companies, and the departure to the East of agents to procure gas and water pipes, telegraphic wires, &c. All the present prospects warrant us in stating that before three years shall have passed, California will not suffer as she does now by comparison with some of the older States in respect of internal improvements.

Recently the alarms of fire have been very frequent in our city. It is a bad feature too that none of them have been false alarms. This state of things should be a warning to our citizens. The dry season has nearly passed and we have escaped a conflagration. In fact San Francisco has been remarkably fortunate in respect to fires during the last fifteen months. We trust our citizens will not now relax their vigilance. A short time longer and the winds will have ceased and the rains come on. Meanwhile many of our wooden tenements are giving place to brick and stone structures. Ordinary care may save our own and foreign merchants from disastrous losses, and ere long from the numbers of fire proof blocks, we trust we shall be able to look upon the days of sweeping conflagrations as over.

In the case of Mooney against the Mayor, for refusing to sign the Building Fund Warrants, before the Superior Court on Saturday last, a motion was made on the part of the Mayor, that the whole subject be postponed until Saturday next, at which time he would appear in Court and show cause why he does not sign them. Judge Satterlee allowed the postponement. We understand it to be the intention of both parties to appeal the case, whichever way it is decided, to the Supreme Court; Before which tribunal it is intended to renew the whole question of the legality of the purchase of the Jenny Lind for a City Hall The next term of the Supreme Court commences on the first Monday in next month. We should like to know what is to be the effect of further litigation in relation to the purchase of the Jenny Lind Theatre? Suppose for instance, the purchase should be decided illegal, will the city be released from all liability? Or will she have damages to pay and costs, which will be even greater than the original purchase? We think it would be well for the public if this question were answered. If this litigation is not to involve the city still further, we are willing it should continue, but if it is at the expense of tax payers, we should like to see it stopped.

### Population Statistics—Prospects of San Francisco.

In casting our eyes over a table, enumerating the inhabitants of seven of the largest cities in the United States, we find that they contain an aggregate population of 1,542,991, which is distributed as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| St. Louis | 77,860 |
| Cincinnati | 115,435 |
| New Orleans | 119,461 |
| Boston | 136,871 |
| Baltimore | 169,054 |
| Philadelphia | 408,762 |
| New York | 515,547 |

The States in which these seven cities are located, contain a population of 10,109,522, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Massachusetts | 992,888 |
| New York | 3,097,394 |
| Pennsylvania | 2,311,786 |
| Maryland | 582,035 |
| Louisiana | 511,974 |
| Ohio | 1,980,404 |
| Missouri | 632,044 |

Or a population about six and a half fold greater than that of the cities enumerated.

California contains a population at the present time, approximating to three hundred and fifty thousand, and probably by the close of the present year it will be augmented to nearly four hundred thousand. She has, for three years past, on an average, gained some eighty thousand souls annually.

It would not, we apprehend, be an over estimate to say, that California in five years from January next, will contain a population of one million. It would require an average annual gain of but one hundred and twenty thousand persons, to give us this population, which would seem but a moderate estimate, although for the first year or two it would probably be too large. The last year or two, however, would make up any deficiency.

An increase like this, provided San Francisco should gain in proportion to other large cities, would give us in 1857 a population of 153,846. San Francisco, in point of population, would then be the fifth or sixth city in the Union, and with the exception of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, she would be larger than any other city at the present time.

The tendency of population in California has not yet been so strongly directed towards large towns as in the older States. The inhabitants have turned their attention principally to mining pursuits, but hereafter if precedents are to hold good, immigration will concentrate in our valleys and cities, and our towns will gain more rapidly in population than any other portion of the State. Indeed for some time past, there has been a strong disposition to settle in cities. This tendency will increase rather than diminish, for such is the case every where as population multiplies. In California, the mines have heretofore drawn the people in that direction, but latterly town have gained, and as our population determines to settle permanently in the State, the tendency will be still more than heretofore to locate in San Francisco. Indeed within the last twenty years, towns have gained throughout the United States in a far greater ratio than ever before.

St. Louis at the rate of increase from 1840 to 1850, will have in 1860 a population of rising 350,000. New York, if she should continue to gain in the same proportion as for the past ten years, will have in 1860 a population of over 846,000.

In placing our estimate for San Francisco at the close of 1857, at 153,000, we apprehend we rather under than over estimate our prospects. Two hundred thousand for 1860 are our figures.

### Proposition for the Cession of the Sandwich Islands to the United States.

"The Senate held an executive session to-day, and had under discussion the propriety or impropriety of a message which had been sent in by the President, declining to communicate to the Senate the correspondence which had taken place concerning the cession of the Sandwich Islands to the United States." "Some warmth was manifested on the subject."

The above paragraph is taken from the Washington correspondence of the *New York Herald*, and bears date July 29th.

Some eighteen months ago, it was rumored that the authorities of the Sandwich Islands had made overtures for a cession of their territory to the United States, and that the proposition would be laid before Congress at an early day. Two sessions have now passed, and no communication has been received from the Executive; and from the information contained in the paragraph we quote, it seems probable that President Fillmore is determined to assume the responsibility of a rejection of the proposition, without even informing the Senate or the country officially of its existance.

It has been the policy of the party of which the President is the head, to oppose the acquisition of territory, and it may be in the present instance, that doubting the propriety of allowing the people to decide for themselves, he has taken this method of deciding for them. We trust, however, that our Senators and Representatives in Congress will not allow the President to pocket this proposition, which must be deemed by every reflecting Californian, of very great importance to this State.

We remember very well, that strong efforts were made by prominent Whigs throughout the Union a few years since, to reject the proposition for the annexation of Texas, and that the same party was violently opposed to the acquisition of New Mexico and California, but happily the Democracy was able to consummate these great measures, which have since proved so advantageous to the country.

It may be urged by President Fillmore and his advisers, that the Sandwich Islands had better remain independent than to form an integral part of this Republic, and such arguments may prove acceptable to Whigs in the Atlantic States, but we scarcely imagine that our Whig friends in California will endorse such a policy.

There can be no question that the acquisition of the Sandwich Islands would be of immense advantage to us. As our commerce expands we shall need the territory named for a great central depot between the United States and Asia; and lamentably deficient in foresight must be the man or the party which can lightly cast the proffered boon aside.

The Sandwich Islands, under a liberal form of government, would soon become the garden spot of the Pacific. They would furnish California with coffee, sugar, and the choicest varieties of tropical fruits, and at prices very much below those we now pay; besides, they would furnish a market for large quantities of lumber, and other domestic exports which California and Oregon will soon be able to spare.

Will the people of California favor the election of men to Congress, who will countenance a rejection of the proposition by the authorities of the Sandwich Islands, for a cession of territory to the United States? Will our citizens vote for a continuance in power of a party whose policy has ever been to retard the progress of our people—to oppose the acquisition of territory which is needed for the advancement of our maritime interests? Is there an American in California who would not be pleased to see a line of steamers running from San Francisco to Asia? Who would not glory in seeing his nation's flag controlling the commerce of the Pacific?

The policy of the Whig party is essentially opposed to the interests of California. We want no National Bank nor Protective Tariff here. These things would be entirely out of place in California. We wish to purchase such commodities as our people consume, without being burdened with a tax to support manufactories in the Atlantic States.

We desire the acquisition of the Sandwich Islands that our countrymen may have a proper stopping "place for their steamers—that our people may be supplied with tropical productions at a fair price, and without the intervention of a tariff taxing those productions.

DREADFUL MORTALITY AT SEA.—The passengers on board the barque Archibald Grace, which arrived in harbor yesterday evening, are those which left Panama on the barque Emily of London, for this port, ou the 7th March. They were 93 days reaching San Blas in that vessel, and the following deaths occurred:

March 15, J. M. Bailey, N. O.; 17th, C. C. Stone, Ga.; Dr H. J. Galt, Ga.; 20th, A. Drake, Wis.; 24th, Jas Hickey, La.; April 4th, D. B. Reed, Ga.; 6th, Jas White, N. Y.; 13th, G. W. Myers, Ga.; 19th, A. L. Stone, Ga.; 21st, Ira Norton, Ga.; May 1, T. Roberts, Ind.; 8th, S. Shelton, N. Y.; 13th, C. Row, Ohio; June 22d, P. Stark, Ohio; July 14th, J. Laymance, Ga.; 25th, A. Coleman, N. E. Total 19.

They have been 65 days on the passage from San Blas in the Archibald Gracie, and 18 deaths have occurred on board this vessel, viz.:

Aug 6th, Mr McKinney, Ohio; 7th, Antonio Ring, Mex; 10th, Chas E. Reed. Mass.; 15th, S. Keith. Ga.; 16th. F. Brown Ohio; 18th, H. Class, Ohio; 19th, Rev Jas N. Coplin, Ga.; B. Dyer, Canada West; 20th, L. L. Small, Ura W. Little, N. J.; 21st, L. S. Batchelor, Canada East; A. Kathan, do.: M. A. Roberts, Ga.; 23d, H. Lonning, Ind.; 26th, Jas Raffarty, N. Y.; 27th, A. Finley, Ga.; 31st, D. Taylor, N. J.; Sept 3, W. B. McCitcheon, Ga.

The tale of sufferings endured by those who have at length arrived at their destination, is beyond all description. For the last 13 days they have been on a pint of water only, per day; and altogether without bread. In fact, they have been all but famished. To complete the matter, the vessel coming into harbor, got athwart hause of the barque Magnolia, lying off North Beach; but littl damage, however, was sustained. She hae no pilot on board.

### Seven Days Later from Honolulu.

By the *Desdemona*, Capt. Richardson, we are in receipt of dates from Honolulu to Aug. 14th, seven days later.

The *Polynesian*, in summing up the news, remarks thus:

"We have absolutely no news of a domestic nature to present our readers this week; the whole atmosphere of the islands—civil, political, and pysical, seems to have had "*the fever*," and to have become stagnant from inanition.

The Legislature has adjourned, the *Argus* is dead, "suspicious characters" are scarce, the business community is but slowly recovering its wonton vigor. The Treasurer, which for ten days was closed, on account of the sickness of every body connected with it has again opened its doors. The stores, auction rooms, offices and shops closed for the same reason, are all open again except the Police Court, whose magistrate is yet down with the popular complaint. The Post Office is again open to receive and despatch the mails."

A French ship, the *Courier des Iddies*, has paid a visit to Honolulu. She was to leave on the 14th ult. for Calcutta. The clipper ship *Reindeer* was to leave for Hong Kong the same day.

The *Polynesian* states that the epidemic which has prevailed in the Islands is nearly identical with the Panama fever. It is much more mild, however, not having proved fatal in a single instance. It generally ran two or three days with severe pains and debility for a week or ten days, accompanied by sixty or sixty-two pounds loss of flesh.

We clip the following item of interest to our merchants, from the same paper:

"We are happy to learn that there is some movement in produce for export at Maui this month. About two thousand barrels of Irish potatoes, and considerable quantities of syrup, molasses, and sugar, have been shipped thence during the past fortnight. From Honolulu, also, several vessels loaded for San Francisco, but principally with foreign merchandise. Some coffee and sugar have, however, gone forward from this port, and much more might find purchasers, if it was to be had."

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER MARIANNE AND SIXTEEN LIVES.—The *Polynesian* contains an account of the loss of the above mentioned coasting vessel on her passage, loaded with a miscellaneous cargo from Hanalei to Honolulu. She was struck with a squall and sunk. She had on board fourteen natives, one Frenchman, one Portugeese, (the captain) and a son of the Rev. E. Johnson, and a colored man. All perished except the colored man. The cargo was a total loss also.

TEMPERATURE AT SACRAMENTO CITY.—During the past week the average temperature at Sacramento at sunrise was 69°; at 3 o'clock P. M., 84°; and at sunset at 80°. The thermometer varied little from these figures except during the afternoons of Friday and Saturday last, when it rose to 94° and 96

NOMINATIONS IN NEVADA.—By the *Journal* we learn that the Democratic county convention, held in Nevada on the 6th, nominated the following gentlemen: Senator, W. H. Lyons; Assembly, Phillip Moore, John Crenshaw, W. H. Bostwick; Sheriff, W. H. Endicott; County Clerk, Dr. W. S. Patterson; Treasurer, W. Bullington; Public Administrator, Wm. Stewart; Surveyor, Charles Marsh; Assessor, J. Webber; Coroner, Dr. Hunt.

PROSPECTS.—We have received a letter from a judicious source, which states that the prospects in the Southern mines for the Democracy are very fine. Our informants state that Mr Latham has made a thorough tour of the South, and is on his way to the North, Trinity, Siskiou, Shasta, &c.

### A Hot Day—100° in the Shade.

Friday last was a day to be remembered. The thermometer stood in the neighborhood of 100 deg. and not a breath of air cooled the cheek all day.

10 A. M.—Citizens seen wending their way briskly down town to attend to their avocations. Thermometer 74 deg.

11 A. M.—Getting a little sultry—quite a number wearing a lazy aspect. Thermometer 80 deg.

12 M.—Matters becoming desperate; not a breath of air yet. Knots of two or three slyly "violating." Thermometer 86 deg.

1 P. M.—Three pairs of white pants actually appeared in the Supreme Court room! Thermometer 90 deg.

2 P. M.—Parties of six or eight frantically inquiring for ice at the various saloons—no effect! Business quietly giving out. Thermometer 90 deg. No wind.

2½ P. M.—Thermometer 97 deg. A member of a firm proposed to his partner to move out the safe into the new building—partner fainted! Citizens generally discarding their vests, and ruminating on the probability of clean shirts in the morning. Grand discovery! Snow-ice at Niles' and the Magnolia! The tops of the Sierra Nevada forever! Crowds of eight or ten wending their way after ——ice. Two men discovered a breath of air on the corner of Kearny and Clay street! A slight puff on Montgomery street!

3 P. M.—Matters beyond endurance! Thermometer 100 deg.! Parties concluding that when it stands at 98 deg., it makes very little difference whether it is 98 or 120 degrees. Aforesaid parties getting noisy over their ——ice, and calling for large sized pans to receive their bodies as they melted. Cravats coming off. Business men quietly voting to "give it up." The bankers found it laborious to lift even the "slugs" deposited. Lawyers grew warm and argued their causes in shirt sleeves. Juries listened in shirt sleeves and decided the fate of prisoners in shirt sleeves. Musicians in saloons played operatic airs in shirt sleeves for the want of other airs. Fainting barbers shampooed gasping customers, who couldn't get their coats on again when they left the shop; and the "oldest inhabitant" managed to reach our office from the Plaza, to inform us that it was the hottest day on record.

A SPLENDID TESTIMONIAL.—Through the kindness of Messrs. Sherwood, we have been shown a most magnificent testimonial of respect which is to be presented to Hon. Franklin Pierce, by Messrs. Jos. B. Bidleman, John Middleton and other Democrats of California. It is a huge piece of gold workmanship in the shape of a ring. It weighs one pound and a half and is valued at $1000. Its shield consists of the American coat of arms, showing the stars and stripes, with a concentric shield of the great seal of of California. From the shield both ways around the outside of the ring are Californian scenes done in gold. The native Indian, the old Californian lassoing a horse, two miners at their work, the grizzly bear and the antelope are all there. The shield of the ring forms a cover under which may be seen in nine compartments specimens of dust from various parts of California. Mr. Sherwood informs us that a skilful workman with some assistance was occupied steadily one month in getting up this superb specimen of ring architecture. We must say it is a credit not only to the establishment of Messrs. Barrett and Sherwood, but to California. It is a type of this State, both as to its natural productions and its manufacturing skill of which our citizens may justly be proud.

ON MERCANTILE LAW IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The last Legislative Council of Hawaii passed a law which received the signature of the king, making the following provisions:

"The masters of all merchant vessels shall, at the time of delivering the inward manifest of their cargo, or, if they have no cargo, within forty-eight hours after their arrival, deliver, under oath, a list of all stores on board their vessels at the time of arrival, under penalty of forfeiting all stores not on such list, and a fine of one hundred dollars. All masters of whaling vessels shall in like manner and time furnish a list of all wines and spirits on board as stores, and a manifest of all cargo and freight, except the produce of their usury, and the outfits, provisions, and furniture of their vessel, under the penalty of forfeiting all such stores, cargo or freight as are not on the list stores or the manifest, and a fine hundred dollars.

"All articles that may be taken from bond, or transhipped from other vessels, and the names and sexes of all passengers shall be entered on the outward manifest before the clearing of the vessel; and if any stores or passengers, shall be added thereto, or deducted therefrom, the master of such vessel shall make the necessary alteration on the manifest under the penalty of ten dollars."

STATE MAP.—Operations are going on all over the State towards the new official State map. The latitude and longitude of Sonora and Mariposa have been determined. The map is expected to be ready by next January.

IMMIGRANTS to the number of 200 arrived at Volcano, Calaveras county, last week, in good condition. They were anxious to locate farms.

FRESHET.—The *Republican* states that the heat on the mountains, for a day or two previous to the 15th inst., melted the snow so rapidly as to cause a freshet in the Tuolumne. The miners sustained considerable loss, the dams at Stevens' Bar and Jacksonville having been carried away.

CASUALTY.—The *Journal* states that a man named Charles B. Ewer, aged about thirty, formerly of Roxbury, Mass., was killed, on Friday, the 9th, by the caving in of a quartz lead upon him, at Mosquito creek, near Nevada. His face was pressed into the mud by the falling earth, thus smothering him.

THE "WAR" IN CALAVERAS.—On Thursday evening we published intelligence that a party of Frenchmen and Spaniards had fortified themselves at Camp Seco, and bid defiance to the laws of the mining district. The Calaveras Guards were ordered to the scene of action, and we learn by the *Chronicle* that subsequently Judge Geo. H. Campbell was requested to proceed to Camp Seco with all the men he could raise and take charge of the forces. Considerable excitement existed in that section of the State during Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week. Domingo, the chief of the insurgents, was captured, one or two brushes took place, but nothing serious resulted. At last accounts affairs were quieted.

MURDER YESTERDAY.—Yesterday afternoon a Mexican whose name has not yet transpired, was murdered by another named Fornee, at Pleasant Valley. The coroner was summoned to the spot immediately, and held an inquest. During the investigation the following testimony was elicited.

*John Burk*, sworn.—My name is John Burk; I live on Mission street next to the Brewery; am a blacksmith; saw the deceased killed; first saw him running down the hill and a man after him; deceased was breathing very hard; the man had a knife in his hand; I saw the man with the knife fall, and deceased fall about 12 or 15 feet from the man with the knife; the bushes tripped him up; the man falling with the knife in his hand got up and stabbed the deceased repeatedly in the back before he had time to rise. There were ten very deep wounds in various parts of deceased's body. Don't know deceased nor the murderer; after deceased was stabbed the man ran up the hill; I followed him; he endeavored to clean the blood from the knife; two persons came to my assistance and the man was arrested and taken to the police office.

Messrs. *John J. Pensam*, and *Simeon Pendleton*, were then sworn, but no additional facts were shown.

The jury then returned the following verdict:

The jury find that the deceased is about forty-five years of age, name unknown to the jury; that he came to his death by wounds inflicted on the head, back and breast with a bowie knife—and that said wounds were inflicted by the person who was arrested by John Burk, J. J. Pensam and Richard Lowry and taken in custody by police officers.

From all accounts this is one of the most desperate and bloody murders that we have had in our city for many months. The deed was committed in broad day-light in the presence of witnesses, and the enraged man who committed it, not satisfied with wounding his victim severely, but as though determined to satiate his revenge and do his work well, continued stabbing him until nearly a dozen wounds were inflicted.

The body of the deceased will remain at Coroner Gray's for recognition until to-day to 12 M.

DEATH OF HON T. H. COATES.—We regret to be called upon to announce the death of the Hon Thos. H. Coates, late representative from Klamath County. He was one of the party who went out from Yreka under Capt McDermitt, to protect the immigrants, and was killed by the Indians on Rush Creek, some 130 miles from Yreka, on the emigrant trail. A gentleman by the name of Long, and two others were killed in the same fight. We have no particulars.

DARING ROBBERY.—The *Shasta Journal* contains an account of a daring robbery committed on Thursday at Brown's Ranch, a few miles from Sacramento, on the Stockton road. Three men secured Mr. Brown, wounding him in the struggle, and then ransacked his premises. Finding only $263 in money, they went their way.

BANNER OF THE YOUNG HICKORY CLUB.—The new banner for the Young Hickory Club has just been completed. It is one of the most finished and beautiful things of the kind we have ever seen. It was painted by Messrs. Eagan & Hopps. On one side is represented Gen. Jackson mounted on a fine horse in the midst of a camp, while below is the device of the statesman and the soldier. The device on the other side is a pillar with the figure of Justice standing on the top. The decorations of the banner are exceedingly rich and graceful. The Club is indebted to the fine taste of Mrs. Stillman for this portion of the work. The drapery is of light blue silk, trimmed with gold fringe. The cost of this splendid work was nearly five hundred dollars and the Young Hickory Boys may well be proud of it.

DOG CREEK DIGGINGS.—Dog creek runs into the Sacramento, about seventy miles above Shasta. It has proved exceedingly rich. $56 were taken out one day in twenty minutes and $160 in thirty minutes. The successful miners endeavored to keep the locality a secret, but soon had a plenty of companions around them.

ACCIDENT.—A little girl belonging to a French family recently arrived, pitched headlong into a dry well, on Dupont street, yesterday, mangling her head in such a shocking manner as to cause almost instant death. We have not learned her name.

A SPLENDID DRUG STORE.—One of the recent improvements of the city which is well worthy of notice, is the new and splendid drug establishment of Messrs. Thayer & Little. The store is in a fire proof building, number 127 Montgomery street, between Commercial and Sacramento, and its marble topped counters, its carvings, its mirrors, and its general internal elegance reminds one forcibly of the splendid apothecary establishments in New York. Messrs. Thayer & Little have displayed a praiseworthy degree of enterprise in fitting up the finest drug store in the country and are worthy of the support of our citizens. Their stock of goods is large. It comprises all varieties which will be called for in their line in California, and their store is well worthy a visit.

SANDWICH ISLAND STATISTICS.—From a statistical report published in the *Polynesian* we take the following information. The table below shows the amounts of the principal articles of domestic produce exported during the years 1849, 1850 and 1851:

| | 1849. | 1850. | 1851. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sugar, lbs | 653,820 | 750,228 | 21,030 |
| Molasses, gals | 41,235 | 50,855 | 13,881 |
| Syrup, do | | 75,577 | 60,111 |
| Coffee, lbs | 28,231 | 208,428 | 27,190 |
| Salt, brls | 2,856 | 6,000 | 3,719 |
| Irish Potatoes, do | 856 | 31,957 | 43,923 |
| Sweet do do | 306 | 9,631 | 7,217 |
| Onions, do | 1,246 | 1,858 | 2,315 |
| Arrow Root, lbs | | 9,632 | 12,499 |
| Hides, no | 2,512 | 20,241 | 2,172 |
| Goat skins, do | 21,488 | 24,983 | 29,717 |
| Tallow, lbs | 17,403 | 3,803 | 4,588 |
| Total Values | $9,743 74 | 380,822 63 | 297,888 95 |

The small export of sugar and coffee in 1851 is attributed to the low prices here, where nearly all their exports look for a market.

The article states that: "The exports of Potatoes and other vegetables, which previous to 1850 were next to nothing, during the years 1850 and 1851 were our most valuable product, but have now dwindled down to a small figure again, and unless the crops of California and Oregon should be destroyed by drought or some other improbable cause, our vegetable trade with California will henceforth be trifling."

About 5,000 brls of Salt have been exported since January 1st, 1852, and the quantity for the whole year will probably exceed that of any year since 1847.

The number of Cattle, Horses and Sheep, of all ages, upon this group, as nearly at I can ascertain, is as follows:

| | *Cattle.* | *Horses.* | *Sheep.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hawaii (tame) | 8,000 | | |
| do (wild) | 12,000 | 1,200 | 3,000 |
| Maui | 3,500 | 2,500 | 1,000 |
| Molokai | 200 | 200 | |
| Oahu | 12,000 | 6,500 | 5,500 |
| Kauai and Nihau | 5,000 | 1,300 | 700 |
| | 40,700 | 11,700 | 10,200 |

The cattle known as "wild cattle" on Hawaii are estimated by different individuals at from 10,000 to 20,000. I have put them down at 12,000, which is probably less than the actual number.

### Domestic Markets.

SHASTA, Sept. 11.—The following prices current have been furnished us by the house of Robert J. Walsh.

Flour, 22@24; pork 20@30; hams 35@38; bacon 35@38; butter 62@65; coffee, green 25@30; roast do 30@35; sugar 10@25; barley 8@9; oats 9; shovels 3@4; cotton duck 55@60; drilling 18@35; fresh beef 18@20; mutton 40@50; veal 25@30c; hay $80 per ton; gold dust, well cleaned, $17 per oz; freight from Colusa, 4@4½ per lb; packing to Weaverville, c@¼ per lb; labor $75@100 per month. Vegetables—potatoes 12@14c per lb; onions 20@22; carrots $25 per 100; beets 9@12½; turnips 9@12½ cabbage 25; pumpkins 10@15; tomatoes 25@30; watermelons 10@15 per lb, or 75 to $2,50 each; muskmelons same price.

OREGON MARKET.—PORTLAND, SEPT. 4—Oregon flour $7,50@10 00 ₱ bbl; buckwheat, $10@12 ₱ bbl; corn meal in bbls meet $8@10; rice, India, 4@5c; do Carolina, 6@7c; split peas, 8@10c; barley 6@7; beans, 4@6; oats, ₱ bushel, $1,25@1,40; coffee, 15@17c; sperm candles, 45@55c; men's light pegged boots, ₱ doz $18@24; brown sugar, 8@9c; loaf, 10c; molasses, ₱ gallon, 25@30c; brandy, ₱ gallon, $1@1,25; whisky, 50@80c; Madeira wine, in cases, $10@15; mess pork, $30@35; prime $22; clear, $28; horses, $25@30; Oregon butter, 50c; lard, 35; cheese, 25@30.

### Married.

On the 15th of August, in Oregon, by the Rev. G. W. Richardson, Mr. L. C. Richardson, of Linn Co., to Miss Eliza A. Whitley, of Marion county.

On the 25th ult, by Rev. Mr. Hill, in Douglas county, O. T., by Nathaniel Veneable, J. P., Mr. J. B. Nichols, and Miss Isabel, daughter of Wm. Riddle.

In Sacramento county, on Sunday, the 29th ult., by C. C. Sackett, Esq., Dixon Oliver, to Mrs. Louisa Smith.

At San Diego, August 20th, Senor Roman de la Cuesta y Aguero, of that place, to Senorita Micaela Cota de Olivera, of Santa Barbara.

In the church in Los Angeles, August 28th, by the Rev. Father Ampeleta, Don Emedio Vejar, of San Juan Capistrano, to Dona Isabel Cota of Los Angeles.

On the evening of the 15th August at the residence of Mr. E. Elliott, by Rev. J. May, Mr. James H. Siddons to Miss Cynthia B. Hagans, all of Sonoma county.

By the same, at the residence of Mr. Hood, on last Tuesday evening, Mr. Oliver Bolleu and Mrs. Mary Hood, all of Sonoma County.

In Placerville, on Sunday August 22d, by J P Martin, Esq., Miss Isabella Lance, of Canada, to Mr. J Bancher Herbert, of N. Y.

September 2d in this city, by Orrin Bally, Justice of the Peace, Mr. Paul Vincent and Marie Louise Bertaine, both of France.

On the 7th inst. at the residence of her mother, by the Rev. Dr. Williams, Mr. HENRY S. AUSTIN to MISS ANN ELIZA ROBINSON, both of this city.

In Stockton, Sept. 2d, by the Rev. James Wood, Mr. T. W T. Young, of Agua Frio, to Miss Lucretia Philips of Merced.

At Amity, 22d ult., by the Rev. W. Miller, Mr. John Wrenn, of Benton county, and Miss Elizabeth J. Watt, of Yamhill county, O. T.

On the — ult., at A. J. Masters, Washington county, by Rev. Ben. Simpson, of Marion county, Mr. B. F. McLench, of Polk county, and Miss Mary A. Gray, of Washington co. Oregon, formerly of Vermont.

### Died.

At Carricita, near Warner's Ranch, August 20th, Don Damaso Lopez, a native of Spain, but for many years a resident of New Mexico.

At Santa Barbara, August 27th, Don Jose A Mendez, for many years a resident of Los Angeles.

At San Gabriel, August 22d, Maria, wife of Felipe Reed, aged 27 years.

Near Stockton, August 29th, Sydney Caldwell, aged 7 years.

On board ship North American from New York for San Francisco—June 22, Mary W. Austin, daughter of the captain; May 22, William Jackson, of Canada; June 7, Miss Mary Sophia Johnson, of Eastport, Maine; August 14, Elijah Owen, of Georgia; at Rio Janeiro, Amiel, son of Elisha Barlow, of New York city.

Near Log Town, El Dorado county, August 17th, of bilious congestion, James P. Waite, a native of Baltimore, Md., late a member of the Baltimore and Frederick Mining and Trading Company.

At the Somerset House, on the Coloma road, Aug 31st, suddenly, Mr. George W. Thornton, of Key West, Florida, aged 28 years.

At Mt. Ophir, near Sacramento July 27th Mr. Samuel A. Pollock.

At Fort Lamarie June 10th, Mr. B F George of Littlefield, Hilladale co., Mich.

At Trap Bar, North Yuba, Aug. 18th, of congestion of the brain, Geo. Y. Coalman, of Lexington, Va.

At the upper crossing of the river Platte, June 20th, S. P. Gregg, of Litchfield, Mich.

On the Plains, June 11th, Eva Sarlah, infant son of William and Mary Carmichael.

In Sacramento, on Wednesday the 1st inst., Mr John Harrison in the 30th year of his age formerly of Albany, New York.

On board steamer S. S. Lewis, from San Juan del Sud for San Francisco—

Aug. 23. James Butler, of Baltimore, Md., aged 29 years.
" 24. Wm. Bourne, of Bangor, Maine, 47 years.
" 24. W P Carlton, of Lynn, Mass., 39 years.
" 26. Thomas Pevor, of England, 21 years.
" 30. Martin Gilmore, of Belfast, Maine, 52 years.
Sept. 1. James W. Soule, of Bangor, Maine, 16 years.
" 2. Mrs. Louis O'Connor, aged 56 years.

Lost overboard, from the same vessel, August 18th, Geo. Stoddert, passenger, of St. Louis, Mo., aged 29 years.

In Sacramento, on the 21st ult. of cholera, HARVEY D. SMITH, aged about 42 years, formerly of Hartland, Niagara county, New York.

Suddenly, at Barton's Bar, on Sunday, the 5th instant, JAMES MCCRACKEN, of Lancaster, Ohio, aged 32 years.

At Barton's Bar, Yuba River, Sept. 6th, of cholera, Geo Sely, late member of Mechanics Own Association, from N York.

At Barton's Bar, Yuba river, Sept. 5th, of cholera, David Roberson, late of Brooklyn, N. Y.

In Sacramento, Sept. 6th, of cholera, Thomas J. Leslie, aged 36 years, formerly of Lowell, Mass.

In Sacramento, Sept. 8th, of inflammation of the liver Sylvester Caufield, aged 34 years formerly of Buffalo, N York.

At Fremont, Sept. 5th, Charles A. Booker, aged 24 yrs, formerly of Augusta, Me.

In Sacramento, of cholera, on the 8th Sept., Helena Kientchille, a native of Germany, but late of Cincinnati

On Wednesday, September 8th, of Panama Fever, JOHN AUSTIN, aged 39 years, formerly of Albany, N. Y.

In Sacramento, Sept. 6th, Mr. Wm Young, aged about 40 years, of Chelsea,

### Whig Issues—Their bearing upon the Great Interests of the State.

We have been aware for some time past, that the leading Whigs in San Francisco, and indeed we may say throughout the State of California, have been determined to force upon the Democratic party, Senator Gwin's Supplemental Land Bill, and to make it an issue in the coming election.

We have been led to this conclusion, by seeing paragraphs upon the subject from time to time in the *Whig*, and latterly by seeing an article in a political paper issued under the direction of the Whig State Central Committee, called the *Bugle*.

Now we can assure our Whig neighbors, that we are perfectly willing that they should make all the political capital they can by urging an opposition, to a modification of the existing law for quieting land titles in California, for if the ground which they assume be correct, and calculated to advance the interests of the State, it will win—but not otherwise. We think however, that we can prove that a supplemental land bill must pass Congress, or the State will be involved in a difficulty of which none can see the end.

The principles laid down by the U. S. Commissioners, if we understand them correctly, will confirm to claimants incomplete rights and titles of every description. In the decision of Commissioner Hall in the case of Pierson B. Reading, the following opinion is held:

"The authority of this commission, by the 8th section of the act under which it was constituted, extends to all claims to lands in California, made by virtue *of any right or title derived from the Spanish or Mexican governments*, and consequently embraces incomplete rights and titles as well as those which had been fully consummated." "Indeed, the leading object of constituting this commission, so far as the interest of claimants was concerned, was, as I conceive, to act upon titles of an incomplete and imperfect character." "Land, to which a party at the time of the transfer of the territory of California to the United States, had a full and perfect title under the Mexican Government, would, to all intents and purposes, be private property, and would, in obedience to the law of nations and the stipulations of the treaty, be protected by the ordinary judicial tribunals without any previous special confirmation of title."

Thus, it is held that the *leading* object in the passage of the law of the 3d of March, 1851, was "to act upon titles of an incomplete and imperfect character."

Again, it is said by Commissioner Thornton, in the case of Cruz Cervantes:

"It (the Act of the 3d March, 1851,) expressly recognizes in the broadest terms *any right* OR TITLE, which *terms*, I have shown, are at least as comprehensive as those used in any former Act." Nothing more could be done than this, except to say that claimants should be confirmed in their *claims* without *any right or title*."

We have given in this quotation, the italics and capitals precisely as we find them in the printed decision, that our readers may the more clearly understand the meaning of Judge Thornton.

The principle as laid down by the Commissioners, which are hereafter to rule their decisions, are of the most liberal description, leading to the confirmation of *any right* OR TITLE. And the stronger to impress upon the public, the unlimited extent to which the Commissioners consider themselves bound to go, the following sentence is given: "Nothing more could be done than this, except to say that claimants should be confirmed in their *claims* without *any* right or title."

It can therefore be seen, that the least shadow of a title, under the rule laid down by the U. S. Commissioners, must be confirmed, even those which have been located in California within the past six months. Indeed, we do not see why such "floating claims," as can yet be purchased in Mexico, which were issued under a law which allowed them to be located in California, would not come within the rule laid down by the Commissioners.

Again, in giving the principles upon which the Commission will hereafter be guided in its decisions, Judge Thornton, in speaking of the various laws which were passed for the settlement of private land claims, in Florida, Arkansas, Missouri, Louisiana, &c., uses the following language;

"By the provisions of these laws, any grant, concessions, warrant or order of survey legally made, granted or issued, and which might have been perfected into a complete title but for the change of sovereignty, under and in conformity to the laws, usages and customs of the government under which they originated, could be presented to the United States District Court, &c. The treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo and the law of nations must be conceded to impart the same sanctity to *private property* in California as is conferred upon it by the treaty either of Washington or Paris. "The act of the 3d March, 1851, authorizes the presentment before this Board *of any right or title* derived from the Spanish or Mexican government."

The sentence "any grant, concession, warrant or order *of survey legally made, granted or issued*, and which might have been perfected into a complete title but for the change of sovereignty," we apprehend is sufficiently broad to take in the class of claims to which we have adverted.

If this supposition be correct, is it not plain that the law quieting land titles in California must be changed? Cannot every person understand, that the people of California will never consent to the confirmation of claims which have been located since the ratification of the treaty of Gaudaloupe Hidalgo? It would seem the heighth of folly for the citizens of California to submit to the existence of a law, which will yet allow speculators to purchase "floating claims" in Mexico, and locate them upon the vacant lands of California.

We have had occasion heretofore to notice a claim for *four hundred square leagues of land*, which has been located in California within the last few months. This claim must be confirmed under the rules which have been laid down by the U. S. Commissioners.

Under the broad principal, that rights acquired under the Mexican government, should not be prejudiced by a change of sovereignty, the United States Commissioners have virtually decided in favor of sustaining such floating claims, as may hereafter be laid in California.

We shall at another time carry this subject further, and advert to the effect which the existing law, as interpreted by the commissioners, will have upon the gold bearing lands of the State.

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RAGTOWN.—A correspondent of the *Union* speaking of Ragtown, in Carson Valley, says that it comprises some thirty or more houses made of boughs and *rags*—hence its euphonious appellation. The population are enterprising and industrious in their vocation, which appears to be supplying emigrants with provisions, purchasing their broken down stock at prices about 20 per cent above the Sacramento market, and selling very poor whiskey at a remunerative advance.

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.—By a list given in the *Prices Current*, we find that 61 vessels are on their way to California from New York, 23 from Boston, and 11 from other domestic ports

### From the Plains.

INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE OVERLAND IMMIGRATION.—[An esteemed friend in Sacramento has furnished the following record derived from a reliable source.]

Capt. A. Goodyear, just in from Independence, says, he left San Francisco on the 18th of March, went out on the "New Orleans" to San Juan del Sud, thence to San Juan del Norte, from thence on board the "Daniel Webster" to New York, in 27 days. After a pleasure trip through the various States of the Union—he returned to Independence on the 28th of May, and started on the 3d of June across the plains, and arrived at Fort Kearney on the 10th of June. Up to that time, he reports that about thirty thousand people, one hundred thousand head of cattle, eight thousand head of horses, five thousand head of mules, eight thousand head of sheep, and perhaps about seven thousand wagons, had passed that point;—this was on the south side of Platte river, and he thinks the emigration on the north side fully as great. At this time and point much sickness existed among the emigration; he met some four hundred wagons returning on account of sickness; one company of seventy-two men, with nine wagons, had lost twenty four out of their company, and on that day had buried five, and had scarcely well men enough left to drive their teams.

On the 19th of June he arrived at Fort Laramie. The troops at that Fort were in good health—after that the emigration were generally healthy—the feed through the black hills is the best he has ever seen it between Platte and Green Rivers. The feed was very bad and the ferrys are good through the whole route. On the 4th of July he got to Salt Lake. The 4th was celebrated on the 5th with great splendor by the Mormons, in their temple. Over three thousand persons were assembled to hear their address and songs. Their crops are very fine—flour $3 per hundred in the stores, and all kinds of vegetables were very cheap. He remained in that neighborhood twenty two days, during which time he travelled down through nearly all the length of the great Salt Lake Basin to the head waters of Sevier River—here he met with "Walker the little chief of the Utah Indians." Walker said he had made peace with the Spaniards, and that if they were satisfied he would let them alone in future. The Indians along the entire route were peaceably disposed. On the 26th of July he left there—where he left Maj. Ormsby and his family, who were to leave the next day by the south end of Salt Lake, crossing the Desert of Hasting's cut off." He found the grass plenty up to within one hundred miles of the Sink of the Humboldt and poor from there to "Carson Valley" were the grass again very good. He met the releaf train at the Slough, a few miles this side the Sink, under command of Captain Ormsbey, from whom he learned they had another on Carson River. He bought provisions on the Humboldt very cheap. Flour for five cents and bacon for fifteen cents. Provisions at that point were plenty and the emigration in good health. Quite a number sold their teams at Carson Valley and came across the mountains on foot.

He thinks the road through the Kanyon and up the mountains is full as bad if not worse than it was in '49. Capt. Goodyear came into this country in '47, and has since that time crossed the mountains four times, so that he has become quite conspicuous as a mountaineer, as well as a miner and ranchero. His residence now is at Benicia.

### The Peralta Claim.

No. 4. Claim of the representatives of Luis Peralta to a tract of land called San Antonio.

The Commissioners have not been able to come to a decision in this case, and they order it continued for further evidence and argument. We are all *inclined to the opinion* that the petitioners have a just and valid claim to a portion of the land petitioned for, and none of us intend to say that they *may not* be entitled to the whole tract; but a majority of us are not satisfied to confirm the claim to the full extent on the present proof, and we might not all of us be ready in the present state of the evidence, to confirm it to any extent. A majority of the Board desire further evidence in regard to the actual extent, quantity and boundaries of the land as claimed by the petitioners; and the extent, quantity and boundaries of the tract for which the certifying document of Sola was issued in October 1822. Also whether there is a little hill answering to the description of that mentioned in the petition of Peralta, dated in June 1820, other than that to which judicial possession was afterwards given, and if so, its location and also the location of the several creeks, the willow grave and other natural and artificial objects mentioned in the papers and evidence relating to the title, and to the possession and occupancy of the land.

It will be for the claimants to consider whether it is practicable to furnish this information without an actual survey of the lands, and whether such survey would not be more satisfactory if made under the superintendence of the Surveyor General, in accordance with the instructions to this Board from the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the 11th of September last in regard to preliminary surveys. The legal questions whether the Governors of California under the Spanish government had authority to make grants of land *other than in small parcels*, in conformity to the royal regulations of October 24, 1781, and whether the authority of the Governors to make grants did not cease with the separation of Mexico from Spain in 1821, and remained suspended until after the passage of the Colonization law of 1824, are deemed by some of the Commissioners as worthy of further examination and argument. It is also deemed proper to suggest for the consideration of the counsel whether Governor Sola undertook during the continuance of the authority of Spain in California, to give *more than the temporary possession* of the land petitioned for, and whether there is or is not any reason to question the genuineness of the title proper purporting to have been issued by Argüello in 1823, and the judicial possession of Martinez annexed to it. Some members of the board are inclined to attach great importance to the action of Governor Micheltorena on the title of the claimants in 1844. They understand from the papers produced that the claimant's title under Sola was before Micheltorena and considered and passed upon by him, and a new title paper issued to the claimants. This title paper, which in legal presumption must be presumed to be in the hands of the claimants is not produced. In its absence, a majority of us are not prepared to consider it, what the note of it in the archives seems to declare it to have been, a *title limited to five square leagues*. The production of this title a majority of us are at present inclined to think, will be important if not indispensable, to a just and proper decision of the claim. In order that further light may be thrown upon the several points in the case which have been mentioned, and the Board be enabled, if possible, to come to a decision upon it that will be satisfactory to their own minds, the case is to be continued for further evidence and argument as before stated.

(Signed) H. HALL, Commissioner.

### The Plains.

Several parties of Californians have arrived over land at Weston, Kanesville, and other towns. Up to the 13th of July, 25,855 men, 7,021 women, 8,270 children, 8,483 horses, 5,853 mules, 90,340 cattle, 24,230 sheep, 8,166 wagons, had passed Fort Kearney. Mr. Thomas A. Stoddard reports having counted six hundred fresh graves between Fort Kearney and Weston. The emigrants were getting along better than in any previous season.

Judge T. W. Smith & Co., arrived at Kanesville on the 15th, in fifty-four days from California. They made the trip from Fort Laramie in thirteen days—a distance of seven hundred miles. They packed through, and were in good health. The Company is composed of T. W. Smith, of Ohio; J. Lawshe, Lycoming county, Pa; J. W. McCoy, Cedar county, Iowa; E. Gaines, Platte county, Mo.; Thomas Tauton, St. Louis county and Robert Cabeen, Illinois. They returned on the north side of the Platte, and represent that there was but little sickness on that side of the river, while there were many deaths on the south side.

Judge Smith examined the route with a view to the practicability of a Railroad to the Pacific, and reports that the North side of the Platte is well adapted to the construction of a road—much better than the South side.

The Mormon train was getting along very well. A son of Col. J. C. Little, Mr. Dodge's son, and Bishop Lane are reported to have died.

Two men from Boone county, Ky., by the names of Beal and Bosley, quarreled near Bear river. Bosley was shot and killed. Beal was tried by a jury of emigrants, and executed. They quarreled about a division of property, when about to separate.

On the 18th June, on the upper Platte river a lady was found dead, with her throat cut from ear to ear. She was about thirty years of age—had on her finger a gold ring, marked on the outside with the initials W. E., which is now in possession of E. H. Harvey, California.

On the 20th June, a man and boy were found dead, supposed to have been murdered. The man had brown hair and sandy whiskers—was thirty or thirty-two years of age. The boy had red hair, and was eigth or ten years old.—*St. Louis Republican.*

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The *Western Texan* says that Lewis & Groesbeck's train had arrived at San Antonio from El Paso in twenty nine days. Grass and water reported plenty. Saw no Indians. All the trains getting along well.

Gen. Smith has ordered five companies of rifles from Fort Merrill to the Rio Grande, to scout upon the river and its vicinity.

Gov. Bell visited San Antonio recently, for the purpose of communicating personally with General Smith upon the subject of furnishing the necessary protection to the Rio Grande settlements.

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REPAIRS are going on at the head of Pacific wharf.

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THE work of filling in the Custom House lot progresses finely.

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HEALTH OF SACRAMENTO.—The *Union* says that Sacramento is now almost entirely free from sickness, and is as healthy as usual at this season of the year. On Tuesday there were but three interments, and on Monday but five. They have heard of no new case evincing cholera symptoms within the last twenty-four hours.

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Large flocks of pelicans were seen hovering just above the tops of the houses of Sacramento, on Tuesday morning.

### Correspondence from Tuolumne County.

*Mining Prospects—Chinese Working under their Mandarins—Refusal to pay Taxes—The Water Wheel Companies—Messrs. Henley and Latham.*

STEVENS BAR, TUOLUMNE RIVER, AUG. 29, 1852.

Since my arrival home, I find the water of the Tuolumne has greatly abated, and the miners are constructing their dams with great expedition. The Union Bar Company at this place, will be in full operation on Monday; they have two Toms at work at present averaging $12 per hand. The old Dry Bars in this neighborhood, are paying from $6 to $30 per hand. A small company of eight men has a claim on the New York Bar, and have been at work about four weeks—the first week was occupied in clearing off; the second week the receipts were about $800; the third week, over $800; this week they will be about $2000. On the claim below, they have just struck the lead, which proves very rich The Star Bar Company will be in the River about Wednesday next. This is a very rich claim; there is a company above this, damming the bar known as the Sunken Bar.

Brazoria Bar, opposite N. Y. Bar, has about 200 Chinese upon it, with a sort of Mandarin, who takes charge of all the gold, and deposits it in an iron safe which he has within his tent. Mockosin Creek has about 300 Chinese upon it also. I understand that not one of them has paid any tax; the officer was up on Wednesday last, and they refused to pay. The Water Wheel Companies are doing a fair business. We have two here, and they average $6.50 to $7 per hand. Below this, on the river, the Kanacka Bar Company have almost got their dam in; when completed, it will drain near a mile of the river bed.

We had a political meeting on Wednesday last at Jacksonville, two miles below this place. Messrs Latham, and old Tom Henley, edified the hard fisted Democracy very much to their satisfaction. They almost made some of the *Whigs* faint. Excuse this scrall, for it is written under a tree, and my knee is the desk. However, if you make use of it, it is likely you may hear from me again, especially if it looks well in print. J. B.

### Seven days later from Mexico.

We have received our files of El Siglo XIX up to August 21st, seven days later than by previous arrivals, but they contain no news of importance. The same lamentable situation of that Republic not only yet exists, but is daily becoming more critical. Portillo still continues at the head of affairs in Jalisco, and no effort appears to be made by the general government to suppress this revolutionary movement. The Siglo XIX insinuates even that it is countenanced by the government of Arista.

In the opposite direction, at Vera Cruz, Rebolledo still continues cutting his pranks, and the only steps taken against him have been to send Commissioners who were unsuccessful on their mission. While this state of affairs exists in the East and in the West, the whole northern frontier is devastated by numerous bands of Indians which are daily approaching the more central parts of the Republic. They have even made their appearance at Cerro Gordo in force, doing extensive damage and killing a number of inhabitants. No attempt is made by the Executive to put a stop to this unfortunate state of affairs.

On the 20th there was a movement at the Palace. Amunition was distributed to the troops, forming the Guard. It was not known whether it was an alarm caused by the discovery of an expected *pronunciamento*, or a movement preparatory to making arrests.

Some of the States are demanding an extra session of Congtess.

While a complete apathy appears to pervade the government with regard to the hostilities of the Indians, the inhabitants of Mexico are making strenuous efforts to raise the money with which to afford assistance to the frontier for their defence from the hostile tribes.

El Siglo XIX of the 16th Aug. recommends encouraging the immigration of Spanish, Irish, German and other *Europeans*, to give life to a new generation which may count on elements of happiness denied to the present generation. Nothing is said about encouraging immigration from the United States.

On the 19th it calls for an extra session: the events at Guadalajara, Mazatlan, and Cordova, proving of greater importance than was anticipated.

We find in the same Journal, an article from the French *Echo of the Two Worlds*, showing that if Europe does not interfere, Mexico will soon be absorbed by the United States.

It proposes also to raise subscriptions to quell the Indians.

In fact, the present advices only add further confirmation to the fact, that Mexico is tottering to her fall.

### Interesting Letter from the Colorado.

HERALD OFFICE, SAN DIEGO, SEPT. 1st.

MESSRS. EDITORS TIMES AND TRANSCRIPT.—The following letter was received just as we were going to press. As the Mail Steamer will pass here before our next issue, I place the letter at your disposal. J. JUDSON AMES.

Colorado River, Aug. 22, 1852

EDITOR SAN DIEGO HERALD.—The Indians do nothing at present in this vicinity, and it may be reasonably inferred that they have moved up the river about 80 miles, and abandoned this country, as the Maricopas were forced to do before them. The junction has been thoroughly explored by Sweeny up to the mountains, and the country below by Bond, Curtiss, and others, without finding any permanent settlement. Signs only were discovered of transient parties, and of those but few. You were mistaken in supposing that the Indians got any of Wright's cattle. I have good authority for saying that they did not get a single hoof. Heintzelman is very particular in such things to have all animals destroyed that are rendered useless, rather than let the Indians feed upod them; and the officers here are "indefatigable" in their efforts to prevent the enemy from obtaining any supplies. As they avoid action, starving is the only means of coercing them into submission.

The flood in the Colorado, and the rains have done much good. Some hay of very good quality has been cut by the Quartermaster, and the emigrants have found great assistance from the new vegetation. Those who come last will, however, be straightened for forage after the drove of 28,000 sheep that is coming has passed. None of the emigrants seem to have thought of fording the Gila, and coming down the untravelled north side. It is fine level country, and abounds in Mezquit beans, grass, and cane.

There are thousands of people on the road, and nearly all arrive at this ferry short of provisions and money. There will be great distress among those who come last, unless the people of the exterior send in provisions to meet them. They cannot get provisions here for love, money, or whiskey. What commissary would issue a bean upon his own responsibility after the recent outcry in Washington over the "*expenditures*" (not *expenses*) in California! I the Secretary of War would support, in a manlyf style, the body of which he is at present officially considered the head, an officer might afford to obey the common dictates of humanity towards his fellow citizens in distress here; but as it is, no officer of the post near here dare do any thing officially to prevent them from starving.

Personal exertions have not been wanting; but they cannot effect all that will be needed. Times are lively enough here just now, in consequence of the emigration. Our friend Ankrim is kept going from morning till night, and it is rumored that he has lately crossed several *paying* passengers. I hear occasionally a thin slice of news from San Francisco. I am afraid that city is becoming very diluted.

Yours, COLORADO.

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A VIENNA journal announces that Fanny Elssler has just married at Hamburgh a Dr. Hahn.

### Arrival Steamers Oregon and Independence.

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER.

The P. M. S. S. Co's Steamer Oregon, A. H. Le Roy commander, from Panama, and Vanderbilt's Steamer Independence, from San Juan del Sur, arrived at our wharves yesterday morning.

We are indebted to Mr. ——, the gentlemanly purser of the Independence, for a bundle of late papers, together with the memoranda of his steamer. And to Mr. J. W. Bell, purser of the Oregon, for his kindness in laying on our table the memoranda and passenger list of the Oregon.

The Oregon left Panama on the 20th ult. with the mails, and 237 passengers, 39 of whom being females, and 19 children. Her dates are from New York to Aug. 5th, and from New Orleans to the 7th, which is 16 days later. The European dates are to July 24th, 17 days later. The latest Panama dates are Aug. 20th.

The Oregon made the run down from this port to Panama in 14 days 4 hours running time. And the U. S. Mail Steamer "Ohio" was in readiness to leave Aspinwall immediately on the arrival of the mails and passengers across the Isthmus.

MEMORANDA OF THE OREGON.—Aug. 20th, left Panama at 5 P. M. Aug. 27th, 2½ P. M. left Acapulco. Sept. 3d, 1 A. M, arrived at San Diego. Sept. 3d, 2¼ A. M., left San Diego. Sept. 5th, 2 A. M., arrived off San Francisco. The Independence left Acapulco 3½ days ahead. Have experienced dense fog for the last four days. Passed steamer California bound to Panama a 7 A. M., the 3d inst, about 40 miles above San Diego. The steamer Panama left Acapulco for Panama Aug. 23, all well. The passengers by the Oregon have all enjoyed good health during the passage, and there is no sickness on the Isthmus or Coast. Sylvester Pearson of Newark, N. J. died Aug. 30th of dysentery. The whole time from Panama has been 15 days, 9 hours. The running time 14 days and 12 hours.

MEMORANDA OF THE INDEPENDENCE.—Left San Francisco, July 31st arrived at Realajo, Aug. 14th, 2 P. M. Left same day 6 P. M., arrived at San Juan Aug. 15th, 8 A. M. In port Am. bark Hannah Sprague, bound for Callao to sail in a few days; Am bark Cabargo; Fr ship Odillon. Left San Juan, Aug. 19th 8 P. M. Aug 24, 4 P. M., passed steamer Panama, bound to the Southward. Arrived at Acapulco same day, 6 P. M. Left Aug. 25, 10 A. M. Aug. 30th, died on board H. Donnovan, Charleston, S. C., of congestion of the bowels.

AWFUL CALAMITY—DESTRUCTION OF THE HENRY CLAY BY FIRE.—One of the most important items of news brought by the Oregon, is the sad intelligence of the burning of the North River steamer, Henry Clay, a few miles below Yonkers, and the death of a large number of her passengers. The Clay was on her downward trip, and had been racing with the Armenia, much against the wishes of her passengers who numbered at least 300. They frequently remonstrated, but the officers of the boat heeded them not.

When the fire was discovered in the engine room, the greatest consternation and confusion ensued. The pilot was urged to head the boat for the shore, but continued her on her course at least a mile before doing so. Meanwhile the injudicious order was given for the passengers to go aft. This was obeyed by many, while others, deeming the bows the safest locality, placed themselves there. When the head of the boat was turned to the shore the flames and smoke were such amidships as to cut off all communication between the bow and stern—and the smoke such was in the cabin as to drive as many as could get out, on to the promenade deck, while a large number must inevitably have been suffocated and burned below The engineers before deserting their post left the machinery in such a way that it would continue to work until the boat reached the shore; and the pilot remained at his wheel, notwithstanding the intense heat, until the bows struck the river's bank. After the boat headed for the shore a silence of the most intense anxiety prevailed. Mothers and their children, husbands and their wives, brothers and sisters locked upon the impending danger, awe-struck and knowing not whether separation, life or death was their doom. The boat was dashing across the river at her utmost speed; the fire only increasing the power of the steam, and the boilers in imminent danger of bursting When the bows struck, they shot up the shore high and dry and plunged into the railroad embankment. The concussion was tremendous. Husbands were separated from their wives by the shock, children from their mothers, while many were injured, thrown overboard and drowned. Those at the bows were all saved. Had the boat been directed to the shore diagonally, doubtless few lives only would have been lost. But she struck the shore at right angles, her stern was in 20 feet depth of water, the wind blew in such a direction that the smoke and flames enveloped the promenade deck, and a heart-rending scene ensued at the stern baffling all description. In a moment the water was black with struggling human beings. The boats of the steamer were not used. And the father in endeavoring to save his child or his wife was borne under the waves by a stranger clinging to him for succor

All assistance possible was rendered by a vessel near, by the crew of the Armenia, by many of the passengers themselves and by those on shore. There were nevertheless 81 burned and drowned. Many of the bodies were recovered, while some were yet on the bottom crushed beneath the machinery of the boat. The following is the list of the unfortunates:

Miss Elizabeth Hillman of Troy, N. Y. aged 68; Mrs H E Colby, Montpelier, Vt., aged 32; Mrs A. A Bancroft, Philadelphia; Mrs O Fennell, New Hanover, N. C.; Sarah Dennison. N. Y.; Miss Mary Cooper, N. Y.; J K Simons, New York, Elizabeth Shankey, his nurse; G K Marcher, New York; Joan B Hanfood, New York; Mrs M A Robinson, New York Isabella, her infant daughter; Matthew Crannel, son of Matthew Crannel of Albany; John Hosier of New York; Mrs Maria Bailey of West Point; Maria Bailey daughter of the above; Mary and Eugene Thompson daughter and son of John L Thompson of Pa; W M Ray of Cincinnati, O. Ann Ray wife of W M Ray; Caroline Ray daughter of the above; Mrs M Chatillon of New York; George Theilman of Poughkeepsie; Miss K Chatillon of New York; R A Sands son of I D Sands of New York; Charlotte Johnson of Poughkeepsie; Jane Murray of Chicago, also her son John Murray; B C Hill; G F Whitlock of New York and his wife; Miss Julia Hoy of Newburgh; Miss Elizabeth Pearsall of East Brooklyn; A J Downing of Newburgh; Miss A M Holmes of New York; Mrs Emily Bartlett of Poughkeepsie; Mrs M Wadswort of Fishkill A Christ of New York; J J Speed of Baltimore; J S Schoonmaker and wife of Uuster Co.; Miss P A Jordan of same ploce; Elizabeth McNally, of New York; Stephen Allen ex-Mayor of New York; H H Simons infant son of John W Simons of New York; Mrs I Hanftrd of New York; Mrs Thompson of Pa. I D Sands of New York; Mrs I McDaniels oi Vermont; Mrs H Truax and daughter, of Brooklyn; Jeannie B. Thompson, infant daughter of Mr. Elmore Thompson of New York; Mrs. Anna B. Marcher, of East Chester; Miss H. W. Moore, of Oxford, Miss.; Miss Hawthorne, sister of Nathaniel Hawthorne, the author, of Salem, Mass.; Caroline A. Dewint, of Newburgh, N. Y.; Miss Eliza Kinsley, of West Point; John Stevens, (colored) cook on board; Miss Theresa Thomaun, New York; Helena Chattillon, infant daughter of John Chattillon, of Perry; Miss Kinsley, (sister of Eliza, above mentioned,) of West Point; Miss Elizabeth D. Ledyard, of New London, Connecticut.

RECAPITULATION OF DEATHS.

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| Bodies recognized by names at Yonkers, | 51 |
| Unrecognized bodies at Yonkers, | 7 |
| Bodies found in the waters of New York, | 9 |
| Bodies found on the Jersey shore, | 3 |
| Dead bodies recovered, | 70 |
| Missing | 11 |
| Total | 81 |

An inquest was held, and the officers and owners of the boat, viz:—John F. Tallman, Thomas Collyer, James L. Jessup, James Ellmendorf, Edward Hubbard, John Germaine, and the bar keeper, were arrested on the charge of manslaughter.

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THE ELECTIONS.—State elections were held on the 2d of August as follows, viz: Alabama, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. We hear only from the two latter States, and even from them returns are incomplete. In Missouri, however, there is little doubt that Gen. Price the Democratic candidate for Governor is elected over James Winston.

The returns from the fifth district were favorable to John S. Phelps, (democrat.)

The general impression is that the Democrats have carried the Legislature also. A Panama paper publishes the intelligence that telegraphic dispatches pronounce Col. Benton elected also. In fact the Democrats feel sanguine for the whole State.

In Iowa, Hon. B. Henn and Hon. L. L. Clark, both Democrats, are elected in their respective districts, and the rest of the State looks very favorably for us.

A MOST EXTRAORNINARY PHENOMENA.—A most extraordinary phenomenon occurred to the Revenu Cutter Taney, near Governor's Island, on the 3d ult As she was sailing slowly along she received a most terrific shock, proceeding from a stroke as if given by a hard substance to her topmast, under the force of which she quivered in every plank, and immediately settled over and sunk. Three men and two boys were drowned. All hands were considerably bruised, and the first officer was in a complete state of exhaustion. The cause of this melancholy disaster, was supposed to be a streak of wind, which travelled from the shore through the surrounding air in a dark and straight line, and actually struck the doomed vessel. It was observed by some persons on the Battery, and by gentlemen on the steps of the barge office, to run like a dark bar towards the ship, and when the point reached her, she almost immediately sunk. Men who have spent the better part of their lives at sea, have met with nothing like it The vessels around experienced only mild winds at the same moment, and the surrounding shore was calm.

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A Whig State Convention for the nomination of State officers, is to assemble at Syracuse, on the 22d inst.

### Congressional.

We give our readers below the substance of what was done in Congress, between the sailing of the last and the previous steamer.

July 20. Both Houses engaged in debate, but nothing definite effected.

July 22. In Senate, Mr. Gwin offered a resolution calling for information as to the expense of the survey of the coast of California and contiguous islands Adopted. The House passed the bill granting the right of way to all Rail, Plank and Macadamised Roads through the lands of the United States.

July 23. In the Senate a formal call was made upon the President for correspondence in relation to the Fishery Treaty. Nothing of importance in the House.

July 24. The Senate was not in session. In the House, a short debate ensued upon a bill to arm frontier settlers against Indians, &c.; the River and Harbor bill was looked at, and the session closed.

July 26. The Senate took up Mr. Weller's resolution, to refer to a Select Committee the charges filed against Mr. Bartlett, the commissioner to run the Mexican boundary; pending the debate the Senate adjourned. In the House, an unsuccessful attempt was made to fix a day for adjournment.

June 27. In the Senate, Mr. Sumner moved that the Judiciary Committee inquire into the expediency of repealing the Fugitive Slave Law. Nothing was done with it.

Mr. Gwin offered a resolution directing inquiry as to the expediency of including California, Texas, Iowa, Florida and Wisconsin in the United States Judicial Circuit. Adopted.

Mr. Weller offered a resolution which was agreed to, requesting the President, to transmit copies of certain letters from the Mexican Minister relative to the Mexican boundary.

Nothing of importance in the House.

July 28. Mr. Sumner called up his resolution to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law. Not agreed to. Nothing important in the House.

July 29. In the Senate, Mr. Shields offered a resolution which was agreed to, calling for an estimate of the cost of construction of a Port and Naval Depot at San Francisco.

Mr. Weller offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the Senate at what period a depository of the Treasury in California was established, and at what point; what deposits such depository was authorised to receive, and what deposits were made with him, acknowledged by the Treasury Department. When did the monthly statement of the Treasurer of the United States first announce that a depository had been established in California? Before or after Collector King's appointment? Why was not the amoun on deposite given in the Treasurer's statement previous to November last? State the dates and amounts of the bonds, if any, given by Collectors Collier and King, as the designated depositories of public money.t

July 30. In the Senate, nothing important. In the House, the River and Harbor bill was taken up, and several amendments were disposed of under the previous question. The bill was then finally passed by a vote of 103 yeas to 75 nays.

July 31. Senate not in session. In the House the printing bill was passed, which repeals the contract system.

August 2d. In the Senate, the bill amending the act relating to the settlement of Private Land Claims in California was taken up.

Mr. Gwin read a speech in favor of it.

Mr. Weller replied in opposition.

The bill was laid on the table for the present.

In the House, Mr. Hascall, of N. Y., introduced a bill for the reduction of letter and newspaper postage, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices.

The Senate's amendment fixing Aug. 31 for adjournment *sine die* was concurred in.

August 3d. In Senate the President stated that Commodore M. C. Perry, with the U. S. steam frigate Mississippi under his command, has been dispatched to New Foundland for the purpose of protecting the rights of American fishermen, under the Convention of 1818.

In the House nothing worthy of note occurred to-day.

It will be seen from the above that Congress adjourned on the 31st ult.

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A mine of superior anthracite coal has recently been discovered in the State of San Salvador, on the southern bank of the river Lempa, which empties itself into the Pacific north of the Gulf of Fonseca, and only a few miles from Realejo. The coal has been tested, and contains eighty per cent. of carbon, burning like the mountain and white-ash coal of Pennsylvania.

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They say that fish may be carried alive any distance by putting on them a good coating of compact clay, wet with salt water and surrounded with ice. In this way you may see swimming in the fish-mongers' tubs at Paris fish brought from the coast of Denmark.

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DEBT OF SACRAMENTO COUNTY.—By a report of the Board of Supervisors, it appears that on the 1st of August, the debt of Sacramento County was about the sum of $105,-742,33.

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FIRE AT NEVADA.—The Sacramento papers state that a large fire occured at Nevada city on Tuesday. At four o'clock in the morning the flames were discovered issuing from D. Phelps' National Hotel. The fire originated in the kitchen and almost instantaneously the entire building was in a blaze. The inmates fled in their night clothes, and it was with difficulty that all escaped. The following particulars are from a slip issued from the Nevada *Journal* office:

Sept. 7.—This morning, about half past 3 o'clock, an alarm of fire was raised, proceeding from the National Hotel, at the foot of Broad and Main sts. The conflagration spread to Adam's & Co.'s buildings on one side, and to the old Deer Creek Hotel on the other. In a few moments the fire had prostrated the house occupied by Mr. Browers, next the Express, and three other buildings on the range, at the same time attacking the store of Mr. Lawson, and the National Stables, at the foot of Main street. Twelve buildings were soon laid low. Nothing but the most determined exertions saved the whole of Broad and Main streets. The loss was about $25,000.

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Mr. John Dunn, son of Judge Dunn, of Wisconsin, died at the Sink of the Humboldt river, on the 20th ult., whither he had gone to meet an uncle on his way across the plains.

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We find the following excruciating case in one of our exchanges: Why does a sculptor die a harder death than other men? Because he makes faces and busts.

### FROM THE TERIOR.—NORTH. Sacramento.

DISCUSSION.—The Sacramento papers of yesterday contain reports of a discussion which took place on Saturday evening, between Messrs. McDougall and Tingley. The opening speech was made by Mr. Tingley, in which internal improvements was the principal subject. Gen. McDougall's reply is reported to have been a most effective and convincing speech. His argument, in favor of the great National Rail Road, was a triumphant vindication of the Democratic party from opposition thereto. He showed that while in California the Democrats were the first to move in this matter, in the Atlantic States no prominent Whig had ever yet spoken in favor of it, while Benton, Douglas, R. J. Walker, Cass, and other distinguished men of the Democratic party had been its warmest advocates. He wanted to see California take the lead in this matter. The people of the old States could not appreciate our position. They were behind us in progress. Their improvements were not fast enough for us. He believed it our duty to push the California section of the road to the State line at as early a day as possible; just as Missouri had taken steps to do. There was no need of taxing the people for this; capitalists would not be slow in investing their money in a project that would yield the greatest per cent of any work in the world. He prolonged his remarks to an hour and a half in duration, and concluded amid the most enthusiastic applause.

Gen. McDougall left Sacramento for Nevada yesterday morning.

HEALTH OF SACRAMENTO.—The *Union* announces a marked improvement in the health of the city since Satuaday, there having been scarcely a case of cholera in the period named. There were 65 deaths during the week which ended on Saturday, of which 45 were from cholera, or a disease strongly resembling it.

DEDICATION.—A Jewish synagogue was dedicated at Sacramento on Friday last, being, as the *Union* remarks, the "first synagogue ever dedicated to the worship of Almighty God in this State."

FROM EL DORADO.—For the last few days, but few emigrants have arrived in Placerville, but thousands are expected this week.

FROM SHASTA.—The Shasta Courier of Saturday, has various articles on railroads, and speaks in the highest terms of the speech recently delivered in this city by Gen. McDougal. It also calls attention to a project for a railroad between Shasta and Colusi. The Courier learns that Mr. Bidwell, of Bidwell's Ranche, Butte county, was shot in the leg by one of his Indians during the past week.

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FROM SALT LAKE.—A copy of the *Deseret News*, of July 24th, has reached Placerville. The health of Salt Lake City was good, and a great emigration was passing through. "Brother Pratt" was translating the Book of Mormons into Spanish. Great damage had resulted to the grain crops in the Valley, from a terrible hail storm, which so injured hundreds, perhaps thousands of acres, as to make harvesting useless. Thunder showers were quite common, and very violent.

### The Supplemental Land Law.

We give below a perfect copy of Senator Gwin's Supplemental Land Bill, of which so much has been said in California. This is the only correct copy of the bill which has yet been published in this country:

*A bill supplemental to the act approved March 3d, 1851, "to ascertain and settle the private land claims in the State of California."*

*Be it enacted, &c.*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Board of Land Commissioners in the examination of such claims, founded on Spanish and Mexican titles, as have been or may be presented to them, to take cognizance of any claim on agricultural lands, as founded on actual inhabitation and cultivation before and at the passage of said act of 3d of March, 1851, which may be presented to them for lands within the limits of such Spanish or Mexican claims; and where it shall satisfactorily appear to the said Commissioners that such inhabitation and settlement claim is an actual *bona fide* one, made at or before the period stated, and continued in good faith up to the passage of this act, it shall be lawful for them to recognize and finally confirm such claim as a donation, and for a quantity in the smallest legal subdivisions that will embrace the actual improvement. And provided that such quantity shall not exceed eighty acres, and for any such inhabitation and settlement claim that may be fully established before and confirmed by them, they shall issue a "confirmation certificate," and the Spanish or Mexican claimants or their legal representatives, in the event of a final confirmation of their claims, shall be entitled to a certificate of new location for the area of such interfering donation claims, which certificate shall be located on any agricultural lands in California, which at the time of location, may be unoccupied, unreserved and unappropriated.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the aforesaid Board of Commissioners, in the rendition of their decisions on the Spanish or Mexican claims, shall take special notice